# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 123 PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.



IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

**Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu**

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity*, and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

**EXTRACT OF BUCHU.**

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor o hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health mental powers, happiness, and that o posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD* Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

[DR. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicine agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves the simple decoction tincture fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a goldDollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cures with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

**FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,**

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

**HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,**

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

AND

**HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,**

No. 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

*BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.*

*ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S*


## GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

**Details of the Disaster—Losses and Incidents—Statements of Messrs. Max Maretzek and Lafayette Harrison—The Work of an Incendiary—Who Was He?—The Losers and the Gainers—Sketches of the Academy, the College, and Other Buildings—Recovery of the Dead Bodies—Meeting of the Academy Directors—A New Academy to be Begun at Once and Completed in November, Etc.**

*From the New York Papers of To-day.*

On Monday night Mr. Manager Grau entertained a few friends at the Academy of Music in Irving place, little thinking of the tremendous house-warming that his friends were preparing for him about the same time. The curtain had slowly descended, the last player had retired, the lights were turned down, and Eugene, with his friend, the watchman, lantern in hand, prepared to make the grand tour in search of lost articles, sleepy lodgers, or dangers of any kind. As the two sauntered leisurely down the main aisle, Eugene pushed up his silver spectacles, raised his lantern and said, "How infernally dusty the place is to-night." A second passed, and then with the revelation of a glance he cried, "We're on fire—fire! fire! fire!" Instantly he rushed, followed by the watchman, to the street, whose friendly echoes joined the loud hurrah, and notified the world that danger and trouble were at hand.

Back into the building with the rapidity of thought, and the generosity of a gentleman, he ran, for far above the smoke and flame there sleft two lovely children and an aged dame, besides the janitor, Ruhlman and his wife. With great difficulty these were gotten out, unclothed, trembling, and in fright, while the great bells clanged aloud the cry for help, and the streets fairly rang with shouts and yells of men and boys, and the whistling engines shrieked like devils on a spree.

The Academy of Music belonged to an association, and was first opened to the public use by Manager Hackett, with Mario and Grisi, in October, 1854.

Its original cost, including ground, was $385,000—a sum much larger than was originally contemplated, but which was unexpectedly swollen by the item of decorations. When finished it presented an appearance of unusual beauty. Unlike establishments of a similar character, here and in Europe, it depended on form rather than color. Colossal figures supported the tiers of boxes, and ornaments in stucco abounded in every part of the house. These were in some way cumbrous, and, to a certain degree, dangerous, inasmuch as with age they became loose and detached. The directors, who have never neglected an opportunity of improving their property, perceived the defect of the original plan, especially in view of the impediment to sight which huge decorations presented.

The pillars were shorn of their proportions, the gnomes and caryatides were removed, and only last season the plaster ornaments of the ceiling were taken down. The range of vision was greatly extended, and the house assumed that chaste and elegant appearance which must so long remain familiar to us. It was always bright and well ordered; always ready for occupancy; always clean and in good order. In the early years of its existence it was anything but successful. The shares were several times at a very low ebb, but as good management supplanted speculation, and the desire for operatic music became more general, they gradually rose in market value. Under Mr. Maretzek's direction they had attained their highest price. Each share of $1000 entitled the holder to an admission and seat to each public performance, a consideration which was sufficient.

The stockholders received a moderate rent for operatic performances, and of late years have been fortunate in renting the house for other purposes. Thanks to these causes the debt with which the building was once burdened was gradually liquidated. At the time of the fire there remained but $60,000. Insignificant as this sum may seem, it is rendered still smaller by the fact that the direct one and a cash surplus of $30,000. Thus, with the insurance of $150,000, leave the directors $180,000 with which to recommence operations. The insurance is for small sums in good offices, and will be speedily and easily recovered.

It may be added here that the real estate on which the walls of the Academy yet stand has vastly increased in value. It could be sold to-day for three times what it cost originally. As a speculation then it has paid, and paid handsomely. But it is in another regard that we must deplore its loss. It was the first important art institution (if we except the Astor Place Opera House) erected in this city. In an incredibly short space of time it created a taste for operatic music which, if *exigeant*, was yet exact. We have had the best singers here, and judged them so fairly that the verdict of a New York audience is now regarded as a good letter of introduction to the leading houses of London and Paris. Nor did its value end here. It led to the erection of similar opera houses in all the principal cities of the East and West, and so extended the circle of refining and delightful influence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSE.

From the centre of the parquette the theatre presented an exceedingly handsome effect, although even there the fortuous horse-shoe shape struck the observer as somewhat singular. The balcony boxes, or those nearly on a level with the parquette, had bannister fronts, painted white, with red velvet cushions. The first tier was panelled, and in niches small juvenile figures in plaster were inserted—emblematic of musical art. There were three different kinds of figures—one playing the flute, another the castanets, and a third the cymbals. The second tier was embossed with lyres. The third tier was plain. There were twenty-one chandelier brackets of elaborate workmanship executed in zinc, to each tier. All the different tiers, together, with the proscenium boxes, were painted in dead white and gold. There were eighteen proscenium boxes, very spacious and elegant. Over these, on each side, were three large figures playing trumpets, and between these were four pigeon-like boxes, called, for some perfectly inexplicable reason, "Shakespeare boxes."

In the parquette, balcony, and first and second tiers there were about 3000 iron arm-chairs, fitted up with spring seats, so that they folded up when not in use, and afforded an easy means of ingress and egress. These chairs were the invention of A. H. Allen, of Boston. Proscenium and private boxes had ordinary chairs. The gallery, or amphitheatre, as it was called, was calculated to seat about 1500 or 1800 persons. The forms were comfortably backed, and had good, easy leather cushions.

Since those early days, now nearly twelve years since, great changes have taken place in the management of the Academy, the desires and capacities of the people, and the character of the works produced. Numerous managers have had their brief day upon the stage, of whom we recall the following:—James H. Hackett opened the Academy in 1854, with Grisi and Mario. Max Maretzek next had Ole Bull for a brief season. Phaton & Coit, short season. William Henry Payne, a season of forty nights. Max Maretzek, a season of thirty nights. S. Ullmann, a season of two years. Strakosch & Ullmann. J. Grau, a short season. Max Maretzek, three years, and lastly, Grau, under lease of Maretzek.

Among the *prime donne* who have warbled within its walls are Grisi, Steffanoni, La Grange, Poinsett, Adelina Patti, La Borde, Piccolimini, Guazzaniga, Colson Hinckley, Kellogg, Medori, Cortesi, Phillips, Zucchi, Sontag, and others.

As Mr. Maretzek was the lessee of the Academy, of whom Mr. Grau sub-let it for a brief season, we deem his statement of importance, and therewith present it:—

STATEMENT OF MAX MARETZEK.

The first I knew of the fire, Mr. ———, a friend, came to my house at Staten Island and told me the Academy was burned down. I am at a loss to understand the cause of the fire, unless it was the act of an incendiary. I am convinced, indeed, after careful examination, and upon a review of all the circumstances attending the fire, that it was the deliberate act of interested parties. That I was not interested is evident from the fact that I have lost some $17,000. The fire was first discovered under the parquette, and almost at once it appeared at the roof of the Academy. The place beneath the parquette has not been used, to my knowledge, since the Bal d'Opera, and no fire is ever needed there. Madame Gazzaniga was, it seems, somewhat tardy in leaving the house after the opera, and while yet in her dressing-room was accosted by two men, who said to her:—"Come hurry up, Madame, you are late." At that time even, the house smelled, I am told, as if it was filled with brimstone. All the wardrobe, properties, and music of my operas, including the new and extensive material used in the production of *L'Africaine*, *L'Etoile du Nord*, and *Crispino*, were destroyed. A valuable library which I bought of Ullman & Strakosch, and to which numerous valuable additions have been made, has gone; and on a loss of $25,000 but $8000 is insured. But no money can represent the absolute value of this property. If I had a million of dollars I could not at once replace the scores or the properties.

WHAT WAS PROPHESIED.

In madness there is sometimes a method, you know, and last November Stephen H. Branch met me and said, "My dear Max, before a year is passed every one of the managers in the Managers' Association will be assassinated or his house will be burned down." Well Mr. Barnum's Museum was burned, and Butler's No. 444 Broadway, was burned, and now the Academy is gone so Stephen, it seems, was a pretty good prophet. At any event, the work was well done—all is lost that could be reached, but as Webster said, "I still live," and if anybody has a claim against me let him present it. The arrangements for the next year are good as ever, and let him laugh who wins. As for myself, let us wait awhile. Fortunately my insurance runs from June to June, so that I am covered, and my sympathy is extended towards our incendiary friends who would probably have deferred the fire until June, if they had known it.

The stockholders of the Academy are, of course, no benefitted—they have lost their entire interest. I am not free, I have lost $17,000. I am glad to believe that Mr. Grau has lost but a few hundred dollars. The Academy was rather large for him; he has engaged a new house for the next season for Risori and his troupe, and I hope our friends will make up his losses. So that, all things considered, he, perhaps, is benefitted rather than injured by the fire. Any man other person, by any chance, should have a grudge against me and the Academy—as, for instance if I, in common with Butler, of No 444 Broadway, an Barnum of the Museum should have taken an active part in a crusade against anybody in any way, why of course he or it would be glad to have me burned out as Barnum was and as Butler was (queer coincidence—wasn't it?) But of course there is no such person—oh, no—"not for no money." It is possible that the fire was accidental, but not probable. Quite naturally I look, and so will the public, thank God, at both sides of this affair and if there are any parties whose interests could be served—personal, professional, or general—by this incendiarism, they will be closely scrutinized, and, if guilty, brought to retribution. I am glad to say the musicians lost but little—a few instruments, perhaps, but, on the whole, an insignificant loss.

THE LOSSES.

The aggregate losses occasioned by this fire add up to about $1,000,000, which are divided as follows:—

The entire loss on the Academy of Music, together with the immense stock of scenery, wardrobe, properties and fixtures, is roughly estimated at $400,000. Mr. Kingsland states that the building cost, in 1854, with the ground on which it stands, $375 000. It is estimated that the cost of re erection will be about $200,000. The building is insured for $150,000—$120 000 on building, and $30,000 on scenery, machinery, wardrobe, etc.

The University Medical College, No 107 East Fourteenth street, was erected in 1850 at a cost of $54,000, and was insured for $5000 each in the Long Island, Jefferson, North American, United States, and New York Companies. The contents of the building, consisting principally of surgical and chemical apparatus and museums, were not insured. A large and valuable collection of anatomical and pathological specimens, which cannot possibly be replaced, were also destroyed. The entire money value of these museums and collections is estimated at $30,000, although that sum cannot supply the loss thus sustained.

These celebrated museums were formed and arranged by Drs. Mott, Post, Paine, Van Buren, Draper, Bedford, Gouraud, and Finnell. The valuable apparatus of Dr. Draper is destroyed, with the exception of the balances. Dr. Henry Draper meets with the annoying loss of a telescopic mirror which had cost months of labor. Perhaps the greatest loss of all, however, to the interests of science was the total destruction of the vast collections of the Lyceum of Natural History.

The four-story building, No. 109 Fourteenth street, was occupied by Ihne & Son as a piano factory. The building and its entire contents were destroyed. With the exception of one piano, in a badly damaged state, and their books and papers, nothing was saved. Their loss will hardly fall short of $20,000 to $22,000.

The building on the northwest corner of Fourteenth street and Third avenue was occupied by Colonel James L. Frazer as a restaurant. Loss, $20,000; no insurance. A safe, containing about $8000 worth silverware, is buried in the ruins, and will probably be recovered in good condition. Both of the above buildings were owned by Mr. Jackson. They were valued at $25 000, and are insured.

No. 122 Third avenue, a one-story building, was occupied by James Hundt, pork butcher, as store and dwelling. Loss $2000. No. 122½ was occupied by Charles Kreutz as a lager beer saloon. Loss $1500. Both buildings were totally destroyed, and were owned by Mr. Johnson. Loss $2,000, how far covered by insurance was not ascertained.

No. 124 Third avenue was occupied on the first floor by Edward Holmes, a butcher. Loss on stock and fixtures about $1500. Partially insured. The second and third floors were occupied by Mr. McKerma and others. They succeeded in getting out the most of their furniture. The fourth floor was occupied by two families named Luckenback and Glynn.

No. 124½ was occupied on the first floor by Mr. J. H. Green, upholsterer, and on the second floor as a dwelling. He succeeded in getting out the most of his stock and furniture. Loss by water and moving about $500. No insurance. His policy had run out but a few days previous to the fire. The third floor was occupied by James Boyle as a dwelling. He also succeeded in removing a portion of his furniture. Loss by fire and water about $200. No insurance. The fourth floor was occupied by Mr Burns as a dwelling. Loss on furniture by fire and water $300. No insurance.

The rear of No. 124 was occupied on the first and second floors by Brander Robertson as a dwelling. Loss by water about $200; no insurance. Part of the third floor was occupied by Michael Dalton, whose loss on furniture will be about $200; no insurance. The remainder of the floor was occupied by Mrs. Fogarty and Mrs. Mack, whose combined loss on furniture will be about $100. The base ment was occupied by a Mrs Kennedy, who loses a trifling amount on furniture.

No 126 was occupied by Seaman Jones on the first floor, as a wall-paper and paint store, and on the second floor as a dwelling. He also owns the building. His loss by fire and water will amount to $500; insured for $15,500. The third floor was occupied by Mrs. Rooney as a dwelling. Loss on furniture by water, slight.

Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Third avenue are occupied by Horatio Worcester as a piano factory, and were slightly damaged by fire in front. The sheds and lumber in the rear, however, were nearly all destroyed. Loss, $10 000; insured for $3000 on building in the Bowery, and $12 500 on stock in the Republic, Pacific and City Companies.

No. 129 Third avenue is owned and occupied by Mr. Mish as a clothing store and dwelling, and the premises were considerably damaged by fire. Insured for $3500 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

The St. James English Evangelical Lutheran Church, No. 107 East Fifteenth street, Rev. Mr. Winckind, Pastor, was built in 1856 for $50,000. Loss by fire $35,000; insured for $23,000 in the Brooklyn, Stuyvesant, Firemen's Fund, Relief, and Pacific.

No. 6 Irving place is occupied on the lower floor as the "Arsenal" bar room, by William Alexander, but the premises were but slightly damaged. Mr. Alexander is insured for $3000. Mrs. Romaine occupies the upper portion of the premises as a boarding house. Slight damage; no insurance.

The bodies of the two firemen were recovered about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The remains of Walsh were found on the Fifteenth street side of the stage, within a few feet of the brick wall that separated the dressing-rooms from the coulisses. They were identified by the India rubber coat the deceased wore at the time of his death, and by the underclothing. When extricated from the *debris* only the trunk could be recovered, so calcined was the entire mass. A stump of one arm protruded from the ghastly and blackened body of the unfortunate but heroic fireman. It was evident, from the position of the remains, that the deceased were endeavoring to escape by the door near which they were found.

The body of the foreman, David B. Walters, was almost entirely consumed, the little remnant of the remains being found in the centre of the stage. So little remained of the unfortunate man, that he could only be identified by a knife and a key which he was known to have in his pockets. The bodies were recovered by a gang of firemen from Engine Company No. 5 and No. 3 Truck, acting under the direction of Engineer W. W. Rhodes, and were removed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station House, corner of Fifth and First avenues. Coroner Gamble being notified, soon arrived, but concluded to postpone the inquest on him to obtain evidence, and to permit of further search among the ruins for any other bodies that may possibly be buried. He, however, secured the relatives and friends of the deceased firemen the necessary permission to remove the bodies for preparation for interment.

The Directors of the Academy, who represent the wealthiest houses known to New Yorkers, acted promptly. They met yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, in Exchange place and at once resolved to reconstruct the edifice. One fifth of the entire stock is held by the Board of Direction, and the rest will, we doubt not, be controlled by its action. The unanimity was complete, and we may look forward with certainty to a new Academy, where every defect—and although many at first, they were few at last—will be remedied.

The building, it is expected, will be ready by the 1st of October—certainly by the 1st of November. The directors present yesterday were Messrs. Charles Augustus Davis (President), Mr. H. G. Stebbins, Mr. L. W. Jerome, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. P. C. Schuyler, Mr. William B. Duncan, Mr. Daniel Kingsland, and Mr. R. L. Cutting. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Board to proceed at once to rebuild the Academy of Music. That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain what portion of the building at present remains intact; to procure plans and specifications for its entire reconstruction at the earliest day, and lay the same before the Board.

On the heels of a great calamity we seldom look for action so prompt and decisive as this. It is the more creditable inasmuch as the "Street" was considerably disturbed by the European news. Our rich people, we are glad to know, can find a moment, even in their busiest times, for the cause of art.

MR. GRAU'S LOSS.

There are many conflicting accounts as to the extent of Mr. Grau's loss. We believe the following is official:—Forty-eight cases of wardrobe and the music of the following operas:—*L'Africaine*, *Faust*, *Martha*, *Ernani*, *Il Ballo en Maschera*, *La Traviata*, *Saffa*, *La Juive*. Mr. Grau estimates his loss at $40,000; no insurance.

MR. MARETZEK'S LOSS.

Mr. Maretzek lost the music of eighty-six operas and three thousand dresses. In addition to this severe loss, the whole of the new scenery painted by him was, of course, destroyed. The slow accumulations of seventeen years were swept away in an hour. Mr. Maretzek was insured to the amount of $10,000, and estimates the balance of his loss at $20,000 to $25,000.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

The Stock Market was rather more active this morning; but prices were unsettled and drooping. Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Northern Central sold at 44, no change; Reading at 53⅞@53 81-100, a slight decline; Catawissa preferred at 27¼, a decline of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 123, no change; North Pennsylvania at 38, no change; Lehigh Valley at 61½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 31@31¼, the former rate a decline of ⅛; 54½ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 56¼ for Minehill; 27 for Elmira common; and 42 for preferred do.

Government bonds are in fair demand at the decline. 5-20s sold at 100⅝@101, a decline of ⅛; 6s of 1881 at 108¼, no change; 7·30s at 102, no change; and 10·40s at 95, a decline of ⅛.

City loans have again declined; the new issue sold at 95⅛@96, the former rate a decline of 1¼.

City Passenger Railroad shares are rather lower. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 22, a decline of ½; Hestonville at 20@20¼, a decline of ¼; and Second and Third at 85, no change; 55 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 56 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares are unchanged. 140 was bid for First National; 139 for Philadelphia; 53 for Commercial; 29 for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Township; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62½ for City; and 40½ for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 27; 33½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 52 for Lehigh Navigation; 117½ for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53½ for Delaware Division; and 65¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 7, an advance of ¼; and Tarr Homestead at 1.

Gold continues in good demand, and prices have advanced 2@3 per cent. About $300,000 sold this morning, opening at 133⅛, advanced and sold at 134¼ at 11 o'clock; 136¼ at 12 M.; and 135⅞ at 1 P. M.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"The steamer's news and the large additional sales of gold by the Treasury have wholly reversed the condition of the money market, and instead of a full supply at 5 ₱ cent., there is a sharp demand at 7 ₱ cent. on call, and nothing doing in best commercial paper under 8@9 ₱ cent. Loans on gold are now popular at the City banks, which do not care to part with their Clearing-house certificates to meet checks drawn by their speculating debtors. The Treasury, by its sales of gold and the payment of its temporary loans, will make a saving in interest and get out of execution a class of obligations payable specifically in legal tenders. The City banks will now do a sensible thing by making National bank notes a medium of settling balances at the Clearing-house, as the Government plainly does not intend to continue in use, for their convenience, a class of certificates payable in a currency different from that used with its other creditors. There was a brisk demand for money up to the close of business hours among stock houses. Seven per cent. in gold has been paid for accommodations, and ½ commission with 7 per cent. in currency."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4000 U S 5-20s..62 | 101 | 100 sh | Reading | c | 53⅜ |
| $3000 do | 101 | 100 sh | do | s10 | 53-69 |
| $2000 do | 100⅞ | 200 sh | do | s30 | 53⅜ |
| $3000 U S 10-40s | 95 | 200 sh | do | s30 | 53⅜ |
| $1000 City 6s, mun. | 96⅛ | 100 sh | do | | 53⅜ |
| $1100 do | 96⅛ | 300 sh | do | | 53⅜ |
| $7000 do | 96 | 100 sh | do | s30 | 53⅜ |
| $7000 do | 95⅛ | 200 sh | do | 53-81 | |
| $6000 do new | 95⅛ | 100 sh | do | 53-81 | |
| $4000 U S 6s '81 | 108⅛ | 100 sh | Hest'v. R. | | 29⅛ |
| $3000 U S 7-30s. June | 102 | 300 sh | Catawissa pf. | | 27⅛ |
| $2000 do | 102 | 200 sh | N Y & Mid. | | 6⅛ |
| $1000 Sch Nav Loan. | 80 | 29 sh | Cam & Am | b5 | 129 |
| 500 sh Sch N pf. | b60 | 27 | 100 sh | N Penna | | 38⅛ |
| 12 sh 13th & 15th | | 22 | 55 sh | do | | 38 |
| 100 sh Ocean | b30 | 7 | 35 sh | Leh Val | | 61⅛ |
| 400 sh Tarr Home | | 1 | 200 sh | Ph & E. | b5 | 31⅛ |
| 100 sh N Central | | 44 | 100 sh | do | b5 | 31⅛ |

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

| | | | | Buying. | Selling |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Gold | | | | 135½ | 136½ |
| American Silver, 4s and 5s | | | | 129 | .. |
| Compound Interest Notes:— | | | | | |
| " | " | June, | 1864 | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| " | " | July, | 1864 | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| " | " | August, | 1864 | 10⅛ | 10⅜ |
| " | " | October, | 1864 | 9⅛ | 9⅜ |
| " | " | Dec., | 1864 | 8⅛ | 8⅜ |
| " | " | May, | 1865 | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| " | " | August, | 1865 | 4⅛ | 5⅛ |
| " | " | Sept., | 1865 | 4⅛ | 4⅜ |
| " | " | October, | 1865 | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |

SCIENCE.—The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Nottingham. The following will be the Presidents of the several sections:—Section A, Mathematical and Physical Science, Professor Wheatstone; B, Chemistry, Professor Frankland; C, Geology, W. J. Hamilton, Esq.; D, Biology, Professor Huxley; E, Geography and Ethnology, Sir Charles Hamilton; F, Economic Science and Statistics, Lord Belper; G, Mechanics, James Sasmyth. A naturalists' field club has been started in the north of London.

# THIRD EDITION

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

*Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, May 23.

**Jeff Davis' Trial.**

George Shea, Esq., of New York, who has been here for the past week attending to the preliminaries in behalf of the defense of the great State prisoner, left to-day *en route* for Fortress Monroe. The benefit of counsel has now been permitted to the accused, and it really begins to look as if a few weeks will bring on the grand trial of the age.

It is understood that a new indictment against Jefferson Davis has been drawn up in the Attorney-General's office since Mr. Speed's return, and that Underwood's indictment will be withdrawn and the new one substituted.

**Mexican Matters.**

It is understood that the President expressed to Mr. Campbell yesterday his earnest desire that he would be careful not to allow himself to be influenced by any Mexicans now in the United States, and not allow himself to be mixed up in any new scheme for the liberation of Mexico. The President also repeated his determination to preserve the most absolute neutrality towards Mexico, so as to afford no pretext for delay in withdrawing the French troops. The President does not wish Mr. Campbell to go to Mexico at present.

The rancor of the Mexican legation here towards Santa Anna leads them to circulate the charge against him that he is here in the interest of Maximilian. But Santa Anna's friends in Congress, who understand the object of his visit here, are working quietly and effectively in his interest.

**An Appointee.**

Judge Hughes, who is appointed Cotton Agent for the Treasury Department, vice Mellon, removed, is from Indiana; is of the firm of Hughes, Denver & Co., Claim Agents, of this city, and recently figured in Court as the friend and counsel of Mrs. Cobb, the female pardon-broker, whose trade General Baker, the detective, so suddenly broke up, with the approval of the Supreme Court.

**Mr. Campbell's Instructions.**

The State Department is engaged in preparing the instructions to Mr. Campbell, our Minister to Mexico. They will not be completed, however, until the return of Mr. Seward, who is understood to be opposed to giving any decided aid to the Liberal cause. The principal reason why General Logan refused to accept the mission was, that Mr. Seward would not permit him to use his position as Minister in favor of the Liberal party.

**The Bill to Punish Kidnapping.**

The President has approved the bill to prevent and punish kidnapping. It provides that if any person shall kidnap or carry away any other person, whether negro, mulatto, or otherwise, with the intent that such other person shall be sold or carried into involuntary servitude, or held as a slave, or if any person shall entice, persuade, or knowingly induce any other person to go on board any vessel or to any other place, with the intent that he or she shall be made or held as a slave, or sent out of the country to be so made or held, or shall in any way knowingly aid in causing any other person to be held, sold, or carried away to be held or sold as a slave, he or she shall be punished on conviction thereof by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments.

If the masters, or owners, or persons having charge of any vessel, shall receive on board any other person, whether negro, mulatto, or otherwise, with the knowledge or intent that such person shall be carried from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, to a foreign country, State, or place, to be held or sold as a slave, or shall carry away from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, any such person, with the intent that he or she shall be so held or sold as a slave, such master, owner, or other person offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5000 nor less than $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both of said punishments, and the vessel on board which said person was received to be carried away shall be forfeited to the United States.

**The Western Pacific Railroad.**

The President has approved the joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the first section of the Western Pacific Railroad.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

**Extensive Fire Last Night—A Colored Lawyer Delivers an Argument in a Baltimore Court.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, May 23.—A fire in this city, at 11 o'clock last night, destroyed the extensive harness-making establishment of John D. Hammond, on Baltimore street, between Howard and Eutaw. Knabe & Co.'s piano establishment, adjoining, suffered some damage; also Stephens, Miller & Co.'s dry goods store.

Aaron Bradley, a colored lawyer of the Boston bar, appeared here yesterday, before Justice Hayward, pleading his own case against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for damages for ejecting him from the white men's car. The justice dismissed the case. The same negro lawyer went into the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Giles presiding, and made an elaborate speech for obtaining an injunction to stop the City Passenger Railway Company running its cars in front of the Douglas Institution, owned by negroes. Judge Giles told the negro lawyer he had no jurisdiction, and cited him to the City Court.

**From Fortress Monroe.**

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—Arrived in the Capes yesterday, barques *J. L. Thurman*, 46 days, and *Aristides*, 31 days from Bremen, with passengers, etc., for Baltimore.

**From San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Fifteen thousand Fenians assembled at the People's Park, San Mateo, to express their devotion to the cause of Ireland, and to use their influence to heal the dissensions existing among the Brotherhood. The utmost harmony and decorum prevailed. Speeches were made by John Haine, State Centre, Colonel Walsh, of General Sweeney's staff, and others.

The brig *Carl Ludwig* has arrived, with advices from Hong Kong to March 15. Sir Richard Graves McDonnell had arrived there, and been inaugurated Governor with great ceremony.

The French coolie ship *Hong Kong* had been seized by the Coolies on board. When the vessel was recovered from them she was covered with blood and dead Coolies.

A collision had occurred on board a vessel in the Macao trade, in which one hundred Chinamen were killed.

The British gunboat *Opossum* had captured a pirate.

The season at Hong Kong being over, the quotations for tea were nominal.

Mining Stocks in this city continue much depressed, notwithstanding the yield of bullion is as large as usual, and capital available at low rates of interest: Ophir, 352; Imperial, 115; Yellow Jacket, 625; Belcher, 180; Chollar, 302. Legal tenders, 78⅛.

Arrived—Ship *Prima Donna*, from New York and steamer *California*, from Victoria.

**The Last of the Revolutionary Heroes.**

ROCHESTER, May 22.—Samuel Cook, the last of the revolutionary heroes, died on Sunday night in Clarendon, Orleans county, at the age of 102 years. He was born in Plymouth, Vermont. At the age of seventeen he entered the army of the Revolution, first in the dragoons, and then in the infantry, under Colonel Sheiden. Mr. Cook was three years in the army, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and took an honorable discharge at the close of the war, signed by General Washington. Mr. Cook came to Western New York to reside more than thirty years ago. He has been in feeble health for a year or two, but up to 1864 was quite active. The funeral of Mr. Cook will take place to-morrow from the residence of his son, in Clarendon, with military and Masonic honors.

**Marine Intelligence.**

NEW YORK, May 23.—Arrived, steamer *Tripoli*, from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

Also the *Louisa Moore*, from Halifax, with the remainder of the *England's* passengers, forty-two in number. She is detained at quarantine.

**The Steamer "Cuba" at Boston.**

BOSTON, May 23.—The Royal Mail steamer *Cuba* arrived at this port at 7·30 o'clock this morning. The Associated Press newspaper bag was sent by the morning train, and will be due at Philadelphia to-night. The mails will leave this afternoon, and be due at Philadelphia to-morrow at noon.

**Another Heavy Shipment of Specie.**

BOSTON, May 23.—The *China* sailed for Liverpool to-day with $1,937,000 in gold.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cotton firm and advancing. Fair demand

# STATE OF THE NATION.

## GREAT SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

## PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

## POLICY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

## LESSON OF THE LATE ELECTIONS.

## HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

## OPTIMAL DESTINY OF THE REPUBLIC.

## Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 22.—Secretary Seward delivered a lengthy speech on national affairs at Corning Hall this evening, before a crowded audience. Mr. Seward said:—

My [Good Friends:—Your kind importunity will not avail me as an excuse for speaking if I ought to keep silence. Perhaps, however, the solicitude which pervades the country may justify us all in conversing upon political questions in a candid and patriotic spirit. We were together here in October last. The national condition has undergone some material changes since that time. We were then on the verge of a series of elections throughout the States. The leaders, who so pertinaciously claim to be Democratic, organized with their customary machinery. They had wisely ceased to denounce as a failure the war for the Union, which had at last become a glorious success. They thought to undermine the distinctive party of the Union by affecting a new-born admiration for its chief, Andrew Johnson. They seemed anxious to prove their devotion superior to ours by committing themselves to support him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. They inscribed our reconciliation mottoes upon their newly wrought banners; and, reorganizing their struggling lines as well as they so hastily could, they vehemently charged onward for a partisan, not a patriotic victory. What led the Democratic leaders to make this change was the striking, I may call it the marvellous, phenomenon which was just then exhibited in the scene of the recent Rebellion.

The whole disloyal community in that blighted and desolated region, accepting the conditions of partial amnesty and the invitations to returning allegiance which were proclaimed by the Administration, all at once renounced the principles, practices, and policy of secession and disunion, and tendered us a new covenant of loyalty, sealed with their oaths, and brought forward with alacrity the remains of their long-cherished institution of slavery, and cheerfully threw it to be burned upon the constitutional altar which they had so newly restored. These unexpected changes in the attitude of political adversaries, once so obstinate, naturally enough excited suspicions, jealousies, and apprehensions among loyal and tried Union men. It was the old cause of William of Orange, who having, in civil war, put down the Tories, afterwards found it necessary to cede to repenting Jacobites and Papists the right of citizenship. It is the case which has ever occurred, and which must forever more occur, at the end of a successful resistance to rebellion. How could Democrats and Rebels be converted to the support of a triumphant Union Administration?

This was the question everywhere put by the zealous leaders of the Union party. It was at that moment I answered that question by asking others, viz.:—How could Democrats and Rebels avoid being converted? Is it not their conversion that you contended for, and that you now desire? I expressed the opinion that the condition of peace with its new responsibilities must thenceforth be in good faith accepted. I advised prompt and complete reconciliation with the restoration at once of the constitutional symmetry of the Union.

Rejecting the ungenerous suspicion that the Rebels and their Democratic abettors were only changing their political strategy with traitorous purposes, I argued that with few and marked exceptions they were now to be received and accepted as fellow-citizens and brethren. I urged that this would be safely done, if only the tried friends of the Administration, remaining united and harmonious, and thus retaining their justly-acquired prestige, should themselves promptly and magnanimously secure to the nation the enjoyment of ardently desired peace and indispensably required prosperity.

For a time the friends of the Union acted upon that policy. The elections everywhere resulted in the defeat and overthrow of the Democratic organization, and placed the Administration of Andrew Johnson beyond the reach of danger at home or abroad.

The work of reconstruction has outrun expectation. Indeed, it has never had a parallel in human affairs. With internal commotions and disturbances less serious than those which sometimes attend popular elections in a free country in a time of profound peace, the heretofore disloyal people of the Southern States successively, nay, almost simultaneously, assembled and adopted new constitutions, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States. They upturned rebellion, with all its far-spreading roots and all its poisonous fruits, and they accepted and ratified the then pending Congressional amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which abolished slavery thenceforth and forever.

The people of these States have at the same time chosen for themselves, by free and uncontrolled suffrage, Governors, Legislatures, judiciaries and municipal authorities. Between the Federal Government and these restored and reorganized State governments there exists now a more complete and practical harmony than has ever before prevailed between the Union and so many of its members since it was first established. Within the same time the Executive Department of the United States has assumed its functions among the people of these former disloyal States. The State Department speaks for them with their free consent to principalities and powers. The Treasury collects the national imports and taxes there. The War Department distributes its forces whenever and wherever it seems necessary and expedient to guarantee peace between the inveterate but fast-expiring factions.

The navy of the United States rides freely in all their reopened ports and harbors. The Post Office circulates, through every vein and artery there, the knowledge which is the revivifying blood of a united republic. The Interior Department pays pensions, protects Indians, sells lands, and defrays the expenses of judicial administration. The Attorney-General proscribes traitors and other disturbers of the peace there before the Federal courts. All this has been done with the active concurrence of the people of those States, absolutely free from military control, while the army of the United States, instead of being increased has been reduced from a million and a half of men to some sixty or eighty thousand.

The expenses of the Federal Government, have been reduced from a million and a half per day to a sum less than the daily receipts of the treasury, and the great, but in every sense sacred, debt of the Union is already perceptibly diminished. Foreign nations have desisted from intervention and have assumed an attitude of conciliation and friendship. The people of the lately disloyal States, desiring to pass the last stage of restoration as speedily as possible, have chosen Senators to represent them in the Senate and members to answer for them in the House of Representatives. Those representatives are daily waiting at the capital.

Throughout the loyal States industry is more vigorous and effective than ever before. In the lately disloyal States capital and labor, combining and co-operating under a free contract system, which to them is altogether new, are beginning with success to obliterate the track of ruin and devastation. I do not say that cavil and criticism can find no dark shades to darken the pleasing picture. Irregularities deform every human work, and the telescope reveals to us dark spots even on the surface of the glowing sun.

In view of this rapid progress of peace and reconciliation, we might well expect to find the country, if not contented, yet cheerful and hopeful, as well as grateful to Almighty God. Such, indeed, I conceive to be the real state of the public mind. Many citizens are unprepared to accept the improved situation of affairs. Political zeal gives up reluctantly its contests over the dead past, and stretches forward to catch the omens of an uncertain future. This habit of apprehension is natural enough, and has its cautionary uses. But, on the other hand, conscience, reason, and judgment are the only practical guides of human conduct. We are required by some to discard this guidance, and to believe that the country, North and South, East and West, is in a paroxysm of turbulent excitement, menacing, near and remote, some new and fearful revolution. I think that all these fears are born of misapprehension and unintentional exaggeration. The feature of affairs which disturbs the public mind, is a supposed divergence between the President and the Representatives in Congress of the National Union party, from which he and they have derived their respective co-ordinate powers.

I agree that it is altogether easier and altogether more desirable that the work of reconciliation so happily begun and so successfully prosecuted heretofore, shall be continued and ended under the auspices of the National Union party and of the President and Congress, as the representatives of that party.

I agree, therefore, that it would be a sad misfortune if divergence between the President and Congress should work a decline and downfall of the National Union party. It is dear to me, for I am identified with its rapid rise, its majestic progress, and its glorious work.

Both the President and Congress might well expect to be equally involved in the calamity which should dismiss this benign party from the national councils, and see, with mortification, the great responsibilities to which the party had in that case proved itself unequal, assumed and discharged by some new and yet undeveloped political organization. But President, Congress, statesmen, and parties are of no real account, in my estimation, when weighed against the national life.

The national life lately hung on the issue of victory won in war. It now hangs on the issue of reconciliation in peace. The nation must live—it must live forever—whether it receive the needed care, in any emergency, at the hands of one President, Congress, and party, or at the hands of another. I reasoned in this way about the triumph of the war. I reason in the same way now in regard to reconciliation and peace. I expect that a year hence I shall be found right now, as I am now admitted to have been right one year, two years, three years ago. I do not think, however, that there is any necessity for separation between the President and Congress and the party of the Union.

I admit that the jealousies and suspicions of the last summer were only temporarily allayed, and not extinguished, by the elections of November. They have been sedulously cherished and increased until they have revealed themselves in inflammatory debates in the press and popular assemblies. I admit that the National Union party in Congress has as yet been unable either to accept or reject the counsels of the President. A wide and enduring separation cannot, however, be made between Congress and the President without having for its groove a serious difference upon some cardinal political question.

At this point it will be well to settle for yourselves what it is that we are desiring to see effected by the President and Congress. We all agree that we desire and seek just what the nation needs at the present juncture. We cannot accept less than this, because it would leave us still, if not a desolated, at least a disturbed and distracted country. We cannot require more, because even if more were desirable, yet that more is debatable, and must be the study and the work, not of ourselves at this particular period, but of ourselves and our successors.

What, then, does the country actually need? Most persons say reconstruction. I think it needs no such thing. The country is reconstructed already. It was constructed in 1787. As then constructed it was a Union of thirteen, since multiplied to thirty-six, free, equal, self-acting, and, in regard to internal affairs, self-governing States. We do not reconstruct that which has not been destroyed. There has, indeed, been an attempt at destruction, but it has failed.

The political system of 1787, constructed by our forefathers, stands now firm, compact, complete, and perfect, just as it came from the builders' hands. It was constructed not for eighty years only, nor yet for a time of peace only, nor yet for a period of civil war only, but for all ages and for all time. Others say what the country needs is the restoration of the autonomy of the nation. I think it needs no such thing. We have passed that point. The Southern States during four years were deranged and disorganized equally in their constitutional relations to the Union.

They have, however, since that time, organized; their organic powers and functions have been renewed, and they have resumed their Constitutional relations of allegiance to the Union. What then does the nation need? It needs just what I have dwelt upon so much and so earnestly in these remarks. It needs reconciliation, and, just now, needs nothing more. It needs, moreover, a very little of this. It needs a reconciliation between the Senators of the United States who are now acting, and those Senators who, being loyal and qualified for membership of the Senate, have been already, or may hereafter be, elected by the people of the several States which were lately involved in the Rebellion.

It needs a reconciliation of the same kind between the members of the House of Representatives who are now acting and the loyal members already elected or to be elected by the people in the same before-mentioned States. It needs just this Congressional reconciliation, and nothing more. Of course, I recognize the fact that the separation which exists between the acting Senators and acting Representatives and those loyal Senators and Representatives who are already, or may hereafter be, elected in the Southern States, is understood to indicate a corresponding alienation between the constituents of these parties irrespectively; but this does not effect the view I have taken of the case. It only shows that what is wanted is reconciliation between the alienated constituents as well as between separated Representatives. Let the reconciliation be made first either in Congress or in any of the constituencies, and it will follow in the other place immediately.

The country exhibits at this moment this extraordinary and interesting phenomenon—a nation of States, not only kindred, but allied, yet hostile to each other.

For such a condition mutual reconciliation is the only practical remedy. We are prepared now to ask what hinders the application of that remedy in the legislative councils? The President's position is absolutely taken, well defined, and universally understood.

It is this, namely:—That so far and so fast as the unrepresented States present themselves in a loyal attitude, by Representatives unquestionably loyal, they are entitled to representation in Congress equally with all other States, and just as well as if there had been no rebellion.

The representatives of the National Union party in Congress do not agree with the President, but I think they differ only in regard to non-essentials. Some are understood to insist that the people of no State ought to reserve the right of secession or disunion. The President says exactly the same thing. A State that should claim to reserve a right of secession could not be loyal. Others contend that after rebellion a State ought not to be accepted which insists upon or readmits the validity of the debts of the Rebellion.

The President says exactly the same thing. A State that should insist upon the validity of such debts could not be loyal. Others argue that, as a consequence of the abolition of slavery, a change of the basis of representation has become desirable and necessary. This can be done only by amending the Constitution of the United States. While Congress are yet unable to agree among themselves upon the form of such an amendment, the President says:—

"Let us amend the Constitution so as to proportion representation according to suffrage."

These seem to me to be the only essentials. Two of them are already secured by the unrepresented in their constitutions. The third is a work of time, requiring the action of three-fourths of the States, by amendment of the Constitution. Why, then, delay the reconciliation when they agree upon essentials?

With some it may be a matter of temper. They ask why should Congress be expected to agree with the President upon his plan, rather than he be expected to agree with Congress upon a plan to be originated by them?

I answer. Because the President has a plan, and Congress has, as yet, proposed none—at least, none that is immediately practicable. But, in truth, it is not a question which of the two, the President or Congress, has devised or shall devise a plan of reconciliation. Neither the President nor Congress could arbitrarily devise and project one in this case. We speak habitually, and even flippantly, of the policy which the President supports, as if it were a plan that has been conceived and framed in his own brain. It is no such thing. It is a plan which grew up as Topsy grew, out of the unavoidable, predestined change from war to peace. What was required was a plan of reconciliation that should be reasonably acceptable to both parties, while it should harmonize with returning loyalty and renewed allegiance in the States which were involved in the Rebellion, and should at the same time secure all parties their exact constitutional rights.

The present plan, like our republican system of government, was devised by nobody in particular, but it presented itself at once to the anxious thoughts of all parties concerned. The Constitution prescribes its chief details. The other portions revealed themselves as inferior mechanism to the engineer to bring the device into successful movement. Congress is to be expected, therefore, to concur with the President, not in adopting a plan which he has projected, but in accepting with him actually existing overtures of reconciliation in the form in which they have occurred.

I think that the proceedings of Congress hitherto indicates not an ultimate disagreement and failure, but only procrastination, which, to the impatient is inconvenient, and to the timid is alarming. We are to remember, however, the constitutional checks of legislation. Indeed, Congress is designedly constituted so that it shall not too hastily decide upon any measure. Hence, time is always found to be a necessary condition of safe legislation. The Senate consists of fifty persons, who come from twenty-five different States, and individually they are the exponents or at least two very divergent parties, and of multiplied differences of popular opinion prevailing in each of these parties. The House of Representatives, whilst it is more numerous, is constituted upon the same principle.

No measure can be finally adopted by Congress until it has obtained a majority of votes in each House, sitting and discussing it in different chambers. The sentiments, feelings, jealous prejudices, and ambitions of their constituents necessarily and justly influence, retard, and modify their deliberations and their votes. To one who should be a stranger to our system, it must seem more wonderful that Congress should ever agree upon any deeply exciting measure, than it would seem if they would fail to agree on a plan of reconciliation between constituents lately so widely divided in civil war.

Delay in any enterprise begets new difficulties and embarrassments. There are some partisans among us, misguided, I think, although honest, who deprecate an easy and speedy reconciliation. One class of these partisans think that some conditions or forms of reconciliation other than those upon which the public attention is fixed, are possible, essential, and desirable. They advise Congress to demand a concession by the lately disloyal States of a protracted disfranchisement of all persons who have been involved in the Rebellion.

On the contrary, there can be no reconciliation at all without amnesty in a large measure. Even the Divine government does not ask sinners to repent without promising them forgiveness and restoration. The Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, does not authorize so sweeping a disfranchisement. The class I speak of reply to these arguments, that the Rebels cast off the Constitution and became insolent belligerents; that therefore they are not citizens, but conquered enemies. The advocates of reconciliation rejoin, that although the Constitution was in many of its provisions displaced or suspended in the disloyal States by the war, yet it necessarily gains its absolute authority on the return of peace.

It takes time to settle this new dispute. Another class of politicians object that the President ought not to have recognized the plan of reconciliation; but, on the other hand, that he ought to have left it exclusively to the legislative department. It belongs, however, to the Executive to conduct war with the means furnished by Congress, and with the exercise of all military powers not denied by the Constitution and the laws of nations.

The tender of amnesty and pardon by the President, and his invitation to the Rebels to return to their constitutional relations, like the proclamation against slavery, were not forbidden by any law of Congress or by the laws of nations. Congress, nevertheless, retains and reserves all necessary powers over the question of reconciliation, in their reserved and indefeasible right to determine the qualifications of members elected to the respective Houses.

Another class of politicians insist that Congress shall secure the right of suffrage for the African race in the States lately in rebellion.

Six months have been perhaps not unprofitably spent in bringing Congress to accept the fact that the subject of African suffrage has only begun now to be debated, with no prospect that the assent of a constitutional number of States to an amendment of the Constitution to that effect can be, in any way, secured through any form of action which Congress could adopt at the present time.

Mr. Seward continued to speak on other subjects, including the vetoes of the President, and said that all three of these measures in which the President declined to concur with Congress are purely extraneous incidents and have no necessary or real bearing upon the question of reconciliation.

I think it may be now assumed that the President has neither sought nor made nor accepted any occasion for disagreeing from Congress; and that, so far as the purely incidental legislation to which I have referred is concerned, he is as loyal to its principles and to the national cause as Congress or any of its members can claim to be. The sowers of discord further insist that the representatives who have come from the unrepresented States are actually disloyal.

It is agreed on all hands that disloyal Representatives ought not to be, in any case, admitted. Congress, however, has the Constitutional right and power to exclude all such Representatives, not only from the State unrepresented, but from any other State. When, therefore, a Senator or Representative from any of the unrepresented States presents his credentials to the body to which he has been elected, he offers himself, as any other member does, for a trial upon the question of his loyalty and allegiance.

It belongs to Congress to prescribe the form of the trial and the evidence of loyalty it will demand in accordance with this principle, and in view of exactly this occasion Congress has heretofore established the test-oaths—one a general oath of fidelity and allegiance, the other a special one, disavowing and repudiating all connection with disunion and rebellion. These laws are general and require every member to subscribe to them, and they are required to be presented to every claimant, to a seat, and yet the members from Tennessee and Arkansas have been six weeks asking to have these oaths tendered to them for subscription, and have been denied.

It would seem that they could be justly denied, only on the ground that, in subscribing to the oaths, the claimants would commit a fraud and a perjury. Not only is there a legal presumption to the contrary, but every intelligent man in the community admits the proved loyalty, fidelity, and constancy of all the members who have come from Tennessee and from Arkansas. The apology for the denial is that, although the members now chosen are loyal, yet that they might become disloyal after being admitted.

Is it necessary to say that the same subterfuge may be equally resorted to in the case of every other member of Congress? The suspicion is illogical, and unwarranted by the Constitution. And even if it were both constitutional and logical, Congress has still the reserved and absolute power to expel the member whenever he shall become unfaithful or false in his allegiance.

The advocates of dissolution, pressed by these facts, resort to the argument that although it is true that Representatives who have come from Tennessee and Arkansas are loyal, and can meet conscientiously and legally every test which Congress has prescribed or can prescribe; and although they may be expected to remain loyal themselves, yet that among those who have come from other unrepresented States there are persons who cannot take the test oaths, and are therefore properly held to be disloyal.

The reply is obvious. Let all disloyal claimants from other States be rejected, but in any case admit the loyal representatives of Tennessee and Arkansas. Still Congress excludes the loyal, grouping them in one indiscriminate mass with the disloyal.

This course of the opposition has failed to be satisfactory, and, therefore, new arguments must be found. One of these is that, although the present Representatives are loyal, the terms for which they were elected will some day expire and they may be followed by disloyal successors.

The same argument would upset every seat in both houses of Congress, because, although the constitutional presumption in favor of loyalty in the several States always remains good, yet none can absolutely guarantee that any one State or district in the United States may not at some future time send a disloyal Representative.

We all see clearly that the question is not of what is past nor yet which is future, judged by any standard of patriotism and loyalty; that the whole Congress would accept some districts in every State, and many of the States have at times heretofore suffered themselves to be represented by disloyal men, and any one or all of them may consent to be represented by disloyal men hereafter. The only sure way to guard against this imaginary danger would be to dispense with Congress altogether.

The advocates of disunion seem to arrive at the conclusion that our entire system of republican government is an absurd failure. What, then, is my conclusion? It is one, at least, that will be admitted to harmonize with my past life.

I am hopeful of the President, hopeful of the Congress, hopeful of the National Union party, hopeful of the Democratic party, hopeful of the represented and unrepresented States; above all, hopeful of the continued favor of Almighty God. When I shall return here from the field of public service, and shall come to mingle once more in your peaceful pursuits, I desire and hope then to be able to look with renewed affection and pride upon our beloved country. I hope that then, while I remember how powerfully within our own times she has been beset and besieged, I shall, nevertheless, be able to say, "All her enemies at home, as well as abroad, compass her walls in solemn pomp. Your eyes quite round her cast; count all her towers, and see if there you find one stone displaced."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a solid and substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leases, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention and it is desirable that an full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4 6 5

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENEca G. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 20, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 30t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH street.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that at the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 10t] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES B. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May the 28th, 1866, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Chesnut street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, to be of brick, with an inside diameter of three feet. There shall be one manhole and two cast iron inlets, to be located as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on the said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty five cents per each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, exclusive of legal deductions as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 23, 1868.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
5 22 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33 1

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

## MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
4 18 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

## REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FROM $6 50 TO $25 00.

5 2 1m5p] No. 611 MARKET Street.

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 18 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

## DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

Have just opened a complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

200 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 5

## SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS
ON
Thursday, May 31, 1866.
5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

## COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market.
Egg and Stove sizes at $6 75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7 50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.

I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6 5

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 50. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 16 6m

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND, 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets

# CITY INTELLIGENCE

*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*

EIGHTY-SECOND CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—At five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Eighty-second Convention of the P. E. Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania convened at St. Andrew's Church.

It will be remembered that since the last Annual Convention the Diocese of Pittsburg has been erected out of the original Diocese of the State. In the absence of the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop, now sojourning in Italy for his health, the chair was temporarily filled by the Rev. John A. Childs, Secretary of the Convention. A list of the clergy entitled to seats in the Convention was called. The names of the lay delegates accredited by certificates, three from each parish, were read, and those present took their seats.

The Convention then proceeded to an election for President. On motion of William Welsh, Esq., Rev. M. A. De Witt Howe, D. D., of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, was nominated, and was unanimously elected *viva voce*. On assuming the Chair, Dr. Howe said:—

"My Brethren of the Convention:—Called to this position by your kind confidence, I cannot enter upon its duties without being solemnly conscious of the circumstances under which I am placed here; of the necessity which has been laid upon you to call some person to the Presidential chair. When you met a year ago, our dear and revered Bishop of many years was still living, though not with us, and our hopes and our prayers were directed towards him, imploring the Divine Goodness that he might be spared to return to us. He who gladly assisted him and who has succeeded to his office, was then in this place and presided. He, alas! has gone on the same errand, in search of health; and our fears almost prevail over our hopes as we think of his absence. Assuredly these sad circumstances must exert a chastening influence upon our deliberations here. The absence of the father, one would think, would bind the children more closely together, and should argue for this Convention the most intimate harmony. For myself, called to this position, and having never presided over such a body before, I must ask for your kind consideration. I shall endeavor to do my duty, to put the business through with the utmost promptness, to exercise my best judgment in the discharge of the duties imposed, and to act with the kindliest feelings towards every individual member."

Rev. John A. Childs was nominated for Secretary, and was unanimously elected *viva voce*.

Mr. James C. Booth, a lay delegate, was in like manner elected Assistant Secretary.

On motion it was

*Resolved*, That the Right Rev. Thomas H. Vail, D. D., Bishop of Kansas, be invited to attend the meeting of the Convention and occupy a chair at the right hand of the President.

On motion of William Welsh, Esq., the rules were suspended for the introduction of the following resolutions, and they were adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That a committee of three clergymen be appointed to prepare an appropriate record of the death of our late revered Diocesan, the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, and that it be entered on the journal of this day's proceedings.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention hereby desire the President to convey to the clergy and laity of California the expression of its deep gratitude for their tender care of our lamented Bishop.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the Convention hold two sessions daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, belonging to this Diocese, not entitled to seats in this Convention; clergymen of other Dioceses, clergymen of the Church of England, or of her colonies; and students of Divinity of the Episcopal Church, now in this city, be admitted to the sittings of this Convention.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:—

Committee on Charities—Rev. Dr. Dorr, Rev. Mr. Kellogh, Rev. H. Marple; Messrs. Stroud, Parsons, and Coffin.

Committee on Claims of Clergy to Seats—Rev. Mr. Atkins, Rev. Mr. Mombert, Rev. Mr. Lewis.

Committee on Claims of Lay Deputies to Seats—Peter Baldy, G. M. Wharton, Judge Conyngham.

The Chair appointed as the Committee on the Bishop Potter Memorial—Rev. Dr. Butler, Rev. Dr. Morton, Rev. Mr. Lewis; Messrs. William Welsh, Horace Binney.

The following were nominated for Trustees of the Christmas Fund:—Thomas Robbins, John Welsh, Edward L. Clark, John A. Newbold.

The Standing Committee, Rev. Dr. Morton, President, Charles E. Lex, Secretary, reported that on December 14, 1865, they gave their consent to the consecration of Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., to be Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburg.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—Edward McNulty, a sailor, had a hearing before Alderman Butler, yesterday afternoon, charged with shooting Francis Makin, at No. 814 Tasker street, on January 1, 1866. The defendant was arrested on Monday, by Officer McKinney, of the First District. He had enlisted in the navy, and was taken off a vessel by the officer. Mr. Makin testified that on the day in question, about 8 o'clock in the morning, he was standing in the front room of his dwelling, near the door, looking out at a party who were, as he thought, carrying on a sham fight. McNulty was one of the party. The latter drew a pistol, and pointing it at him, discharged the weapon, the ball from which entered his jaw, and passed out of the back of his head. He was of the opinion that McNulty intended to kill him, although he had no reason for so doing. McNulty was bound over in $3000 bail to answer.

BURGLARY.—Three men, named Robert Brown, Henry Thomas Ashton, and Charles Hinchman, have been arrested in this city by Detective Taggart, upon the charge of having entered and robbed the store of Messrs. Towes & Jones, in Camden, New Jersey. Hinchman was sent back to Camden yesterday morning, and Brown and Ashton had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, and were committed to await a requisition from the authorities of New Jersey.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for building the additions to the Naval Asylum has been awarded to Mr. R. J. Dobbins. The bids were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| R. J. Dobbins | $172 900 00 |
| Mr. Carman | 208,648 00 |
| Walton & Davis | 265,080 95 |
| Mr. Sunderland | 173,474 00 |
| Mr. McIlvaine | 214,000 00 |
| G. H. Davis | 245,400 00 |

MEETING OF THE GIRARD BROTHERHOOD.—At the anniversary of the Girard Brotherhood held on Monday, at Girard College, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, R. S. Smith; Vice-Presidents, George R. Maguire, William Ward, of Chester; Recording Secretary, J. Thompson Carpenter. President R. S. Smith, Daniel Kane O'Donnell, and Walker S. Johnson were elected speakers for the next anniversary.

THE MILLS AT MANAYUNK.—Business among the mill owners at Manayunk is quite dull at the present time, about one-third of them having stopped running, and most of the others only at work a portion of the time. The cotton mills appear to have the most to do.

BOUND OVER.—James Elliott had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with conspiracy with others, under the firm of Hart, Gladv & Co., to defraud citizens by means of bogus gift jewelry. He was bound over to answer.

LIBERATED AFRICANS.—A Parliamentary return just issued shows that from 1843 to 1856, the number of liberated Africans introduced into the West India colonies was 184,782, and into the Mauritius, 332,816. From 1843 to 1865 (so far as can be ascertained) the number of immigrants and liberated Africans who have returned to their own countries from the British West India colonies and the Mauritius, and the amount of earnings remitted through the Government agent on their behalf, was as follows:—Jamaica, 1844—£3000; British Guiana, 6341—£91,973 17s. 7d.; Trinidad, 3194—£53,861 3s.; and the Mauritius, 82,490.

## MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—All along the line of the Camden and Atlantic and the West Jersey Railroads there are various improvements going rapidly forward, which are of an important character. At the Jackson Junction the Messrs. Richards are putting up a first-class hotel, arranged in a convenient style, and built on a plan of imposing architecture. At this point a number of other improvements are going forward, which have been stimulated by the fact that the work on the new railroad which is to connect the Raritan Delaware Bay Railroad with the Delaware at Pennsgrove, will soon be commenced. The life and active energy inspired in almost every section of South Jersey, since its barren soil and wide area of wild woods have been pierced by railroads, are giving a new feature to all kinds of business usually prosecuted by the people. These railroad communications have always increased the industrial interests of South Jersey, and are now developing its varied resources to a favorable extent.

ATLANTIC CITY.—New improvements of various descriptions are still going rapidly forward at Atlantic City, and it is said that the principal carpenters and builders have enough contracts and work ahead to keep them busy for a year to come. A new and large public house is nearly completed near the Alhambra, and another of large size near the railroad depot. At various other points new private residences are being erected, and other improvements are going forward rapidly.

ENLARGEMENT.—D. B. Snow, Esq., the editor and proprietor of the South Jersey *Republican*, a strong and able Union paper, now printed and published at Hammonton, has enlarged and otherwise improved it. It is the only paper in Atlantic county, and is doing great good for the cause of the great Union party.

NEW PROJECT.—Some wealthy and influential gentlemen of New York have under contemplation the erection of some fifteen or twenty handsome and convenient cottages at Brigantine Beach. This enterprise will, when commenced, give a new impetus to life and business along that coach.

THE GLASSBLOWERS.—A National League of Glassblowers has been formed by the men engaged in that business in Camden, Atlantic, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May counties. They have adopted a constitution for the National League, and another for subordinate leagues.

## AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6S o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575'25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1'00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gift, in Greenbacks | | $30 000 |
| 1 | do | do | 10,000 |
| 1 | do | do | 5,000 |
| 1 | do | do | 4,000 |
| 1 | do | do | 3,000 |
| 1 | do | do | 2,000 |
| 25 | do | do | $1000 each | 25 00 |
| 20 | do | do | $500 each | 10,000 |
| 20 | do | do | $50 each | 1,000 |
| 1 | do | Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue | 10,000 |
| 1 | do | do | Lake street | 5,000 |
| 1 | do | do | No. 37 Newberry street | 5,000 |
| 5 | do | Cottages, on Fulton near Paulina st | 10 000 |
| 2 | do | do | No. 189 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets | 6,000 |
| 3 | do | do | in good locality | 9,000 |
| 10 | do | City Lots, $500 each | 5,000 |

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Tickets to one address for | | | $4 50 |
| 10 | do | do | do | 9 00 |
| 20 | do | do | do | 17 50 |
| 30 | do | do | do | 26 25 |
| 40 | do | do | do | 35 00 |
| 50 | do | do | do | 43 50 |
| And 100 | do | do | do | 85 00 |

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; and so, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30 000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels.

General Agents for Maryland and Delaware
E. NOLEN & CO.,
No 210 W. FOURTH Street,
Wilmington, Del.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Gen. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Lethgewell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

ANOTHER GREAT FREAK OF NATURE —THE CAROLINA TWINS.
Two distinct persons as one—two distinct voices. Far greater curiosities than the Siamese Twins—their connection more perfect; their organization totally differing. Willie and Christine are 16 years of age; educated cheerful, and musical, and nothing repulsive in their appearance.
VISITED BY CROWDS DAILY,
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, LARGE HALL.
The entire press pronounce them the "Wonder of the World." They appear Day and Evening. Levees from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evening at 8. Admission 25 cents. Children, during the day, 15 cents. 5 21 5t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23,
MISS AUGUSTA ST. CLAIR,
the eloquent young Lecturer on Female Education, will deliver her very
POPULAR LECTURE
TO
YOUNG LADIES,
ENTITLED
MARRIAGE NO LOTTERY,
which in England as well as in this country, has been most highly praised for its sound philosophy and good advice to the young.
Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at Continental Hotel News Office, and at Hall Office. 5 21 3t*

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
of the popular young American tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
FOR THE ONLY TIME,
FOR THE ONLY TIME,
FOR THE ONLY TIME
in Shakespeare's Beautiful Tragedy entitled
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
Other characters by.....
THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 26,
LAST EDWIN ADAMS MATINÉE.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c. and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF MISS LUCY RUSHTON.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 23,
To Ion's Comedy (played in five acts),
THE HONEYMOON.
Julians.....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
Violante.....Mrs C. Henri
Duke Aranza.....McKee Rankin
To conclude with the glorious farce of
"ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS."
Serigaine.....Mr S. Hemple
Victor Dubois.....Owen Marlowe
Mrs Springtime.....Mrs. Thayer
Friday—BENEFIT OF LUCY RUSHTON.
THE BLACK DOMINO,
AND GENERAL BOMBASTES FURIOSO.
Monday Next, Mrs. JOHN DREW will appear in the NEEDFUL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 23,
Twenty seventh Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear, for the fifteenth time, in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness.
Laertes.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
The Ghost.....Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
Thursday, OTHELLO, THE MOOR OF VENICE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.
Friday, BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.
In rehearsal, Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE
(MR. EDWIN BOOTH as THE DUKE'S JESTER.

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
GEO. HOLMAN & O. H. HESS.....Managers
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 23,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
BY THE
HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE,
TO-NIGHT,
CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON
AT A QUARTER PAST TWO O'CLOCK.
Doors open at a quarter past one
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL
The performance THIS EVENING will conclude with HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Admission.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....75 cents
No extra charge for securing in advance.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
L'ELISIRE D'AMORE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....H. A. EARNSHAW
Will open for the Summer Season,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
and will be conducted as a
FIRST-CLASS THEATRE.
Improvements will be made at an expense of
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. 5 21

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 15

## WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 416 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

## FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Reps.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

## STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
*Liberal discount to the trade.* 4 17 3m rp

REMARKABLE NOTE.
The Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends that he has now constantly on hand
The Stock Lager Beer on Draught.
The most healthy and the best beverage for the weather.
COME AND TRY IT AT
JOSEPH STEPPACHER'S,
5 18 6trp] No. 531 CHESNUT Street.

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
A large stock of WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, and every description of Stationary at reasonable prices.
MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
5 16 1mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 56 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs Dr. McCLENACHAN; Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OF fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 18 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.
C. BENKERT & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.
Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.
Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.
The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.
First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 lm5p

## SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,
"IBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA,"
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN.
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line running through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 18 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer SUSAN, Vandever, Master, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 24th inst. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
5 21 3t No. 132 South WHARVES.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above LAUREL Street.

## RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6.45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5.26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6.05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6.30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6.10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.
J. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Supe intendent.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes etc. 3 23m

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 6

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA;
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8 40, 10, 11 20 A. M. And at 12 40, 2, 3 20, 4 40, and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9 20, 10 40, 12 M.; and 1 20, 2 40, 4, 5 20, and 6 40 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9 ws

## RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6 45, 8 and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 40, 8 46, 10 14, and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 5 56, 7 26, and 10 36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7 35 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 25 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 8 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5 00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 901 Chesnut street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | at 8 00 A. M |
| Daily Express | at 10 00 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | at 10 00 " |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | at 12 00 M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | at 2 20 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | at 4 00 " |
| Paoli Accommodation No. 2 | at 5 00 " |
| Pittsburgh and Erie Mail | at 9 00 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No 3 | at 10 00 " |
| Philadelphia Express | at 11 10 " |

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | at 12 40 A. M |
| Philadelphia Express | at 7 10 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | at 8 20 " |
| Columbia Train | at 9 40 " |
| Lancaster Train | at 12 40 P. M |
| Fast Line | at 1 10 " |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 2 | at 4 10 " |
| Day Express | at 5 50 " |
| Paoli Accommodation | at 7 30 " |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | at 9 10 " |

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Are located at No. 621 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to
3 12 FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7 15, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2 30, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 2 30 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2 3, 5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¼ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6¾, and 8 P. M.
The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8 05, and 11¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6, and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 12 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express

# Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.


### About Financial Crises.

THE history of all modern financial crashes is one long tale, not of misplaced confidence, but of causeless distrust. As a general rule, the convulsions which overturn the whole monetary world are not occasioned by any hollowness on the part of the capitalist, but by a timidity on the part of the depositor. It is important that this doctrine, cardinal yet simple, should be borne in mind, as by it much of the anxiety which will result from the crisis in London will be dispelled. Because Sir MORTON PETO and and OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. have been ruined, and the whole financial world stands waiting with trembling for new developments of losses, there is no cause for supposing that there is any radical defect in the system of monetary transactions. There is no cause for the fear of Sir MORTON'S depositors becoming infectious, nor is there any occasion for extended anxiety. The truth is that those who have been wrecked by the failure of these leading banking houses, have themselves and their fellow depositors to thank for whatever loss they may have sustained. The incidents of 1857 are of too recent occurrence for us to look with any wonder at the destruction of even such a colossal name as that of the British baronet, so lately our guest. It seems that the customary alarm was felt, and, as usual, without just cause. A rush of men, each actuated by the meanest selfishness, to secure all his coin, even at the expense of a total loss on the part of his neighbor, took place. While Sir MORTON PETO had millions of capital invested, yet his supply of funds on hand were not sufficient to meet the unexpected demand. The consequence was] that financial paradox—a rich man, with millions of property, becoming insolvent. The great banker failed with twenty-five millions of dollars within reach of his hand in ten days. The cause was the inconsiderate greed and over-anxiety of his depositors; the result will probably be a sacrifice of what would otherwise have more than covered all besides the loss of time, a large proportion of their money, and the ruin of an established and universally respected house. There is but one lesson to be deduced from this incident. If ever there is a rush on a banking-house, try rather to diminish the thing than to add one more to its number. The probability is that if the excitement continues the house will fail, and a large percentage of your funds be lost; but if it ease off in time, eight chances out of ten that within two days you can draw your money in perfect quiet. Such a course is dictated not only by a sympathy for the banker, but also by self-interest and wisdom.

We have had parties asking indignantly, "Why do not the bankers keep money on hand to meet all demands?" It does not require long for the capitalist to know very nearly how much will be demanded of him as a daily average. If he keeps twice as much as this average on hand, that is all that any reasonable person can expect. If all the money be allowed to lay in the vaults of his establishment, where is he to make a living from? The banking business would be come a species of universal charity, and the banker a receptacle for funds for which he would be responsible, but which he could not use. Any reasonable demand a firm house can stand, but there are rushes so wild and so general that the Bank of England could not withstand them. Speaking of the Bank of England reminds us of a certainly safe but not particularly intelligent preventive for such a catastrophe. The charter of the bank compels it to keep £10,000,000 in its vaults. So that this vast amount of gold is left from century to century laying idle in order to meet an anticipated demand which could be in all likelihood avoided under any circumstances. But such a course may be that of wisdom, although it compels the bank to charge a higher rate of discount, yet it gives a firmness to all its proceedings and renders the awful terrors of a failure of such an institution impossible.

One word more. The causes which have conspired to occasion this convulsion have been greatly augmented, if not originated, by the political uncertainty of the British empire. The excitement over the Reform bill, and the general discomposing incidents of a state of wild public feeling, have conjoined to hasten this crisis. If Great Britain is thus subject to the effect of discussion in the money market, on what a volcano must we be quietly resting! If the present excitement in our political world continues, it cannot but produce a feeling of uneasiness and retard trade. We have seen its baneful influence already. All we can do, however, is to seek to be prepared for any danger, for yield we cannot, and our adversaries will not; hence safety to us lies in a confidence in the stability of our free institutions, and an abiding faith in the capability of man for self-government.

### Secretary Seward's Significant Speech.

MR. SEWARD, according to his usual custom, has taken occasion on his recent visit to Auburn to deliver an utterance upon the topics of the hour. His speech is chiefly remarkable for its tone of conciliation between Congress and the President. He declares that they disagree only upon non-essentials. He thus groups their agreement upon what he calls the "only essentials:"—

"The representatives of the National Union party in Congress do not agree with the President, but I think they differ only in regard to non-essentials. Some are understood to insist that the people of no State ought to reserve the right of secession or disunion. The President says exactly the same thing. A State that should claim to reserve a right of secession could not be loyal. Others contend that after rebellion a State ought not to be accepted which insists upon or readmits the validity of the debts of the Rebellion. The President says exactly the same thing. A State that should insist upon the validity of such debts could not be loyal. Others argue that as a consequence of the abolition of slavery a change of the basis of representation has become desirable and necessary. This can be done only by amending the Constitution of the United States. While Congress are yet unable to agree among themselves upon the form of such an amendment, the President says:—'Let us amend the Constitution so as to proportion representation according to suffrage.'

"These seem to me to be the only essentials. Two of them are already secured by the unrepresented in their constitutions. The third is a work of time, requiring the action of three-fourths of the States, by amendment of the Constitution."

It is especially noticeable here that Secretary SEWARD fully commits the President to the policy of an amendment of the Constitution upon the vital and all-important matter of an equalization of the basis of representation.

He denies explicitly that President JOHNSON'S "plan" is of his own origination, but says it grew up necessarily out of the unavoidable predestined change from war to peace. And hence he significantly remarks:—

'Congress is to be expected, therefore, to concur with the President, not in adopting a plan which he has projected, but in according with him actually existing overtures of reconciliation in the form in which they have occurred. *I think that the proceedings of Congress hitherto indicate not an ultimate disagreement and failure, but only a procrastination, which to the impatient is inconvenient, and to the timid alarming.*"

These utterances of the astute Secretary, we may rest assured, are well considered, and have a purpose. They point unmistakably to a reconciliation between Congress and the President.

Equally in this line of thought are those subsequent passages of his speech where Mr. SEWARD so emphatically asserts the full and entire power of Congress to determine the loyalty of those persons who may claim seats as members of that body. He avows that it may adopt any test or standard for determining that question which it may choose. He also alludes to the vetoes of the President, and says "all three of those measures in which the President declined to concur with Congress are purely extraneous incidents, and have no necessary or real bearing upon the question of reconciliation."

Mr. SEWARD sums up the whole matter in one of these hopeful bursts which are so characteristic of him as a political optimist:—

"I am hopeful of the President, hopeful of Congress, hopeful of the National Union party, hopeful of the Democratic party, hopeful of the represented and unrepresented States, above all, hopeful of the whole people, and hopeful of the continued favor of Almighty God, when I shall return here from the field of public service, and shall come to mingle once more in your quiet and peaceful pursuits."

The roseateness of this view may not be accepted by all who remember Mr. SEWARD'S celebrated "ninety days'" speech in the early part of the war; still it is not a bad thing for the country, either at home or abroad, that we have one statesman who so habitually looks on the bright side of affairs, and so persistently proclaims the greatness and glory of the republic. We hope, at the very least, that this speech will serve to reassure our melancholic Democratic brethren, who are just now so fearful that constitutional liberty is being badly damaged at the hands of Congress.

### Probable Reunion of the Presbyterian Church.

THE news from St. Louis points to the probable reunion, at no distant period, of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church. The General Assemblies of both bodies are now in session at St. Louis, and, for the first time since the rupture in 1837, they last night met together to discuss the subject of reunion.

It is unnecessary to go into the history of the causes which originally conspired to divide this great body of Christians. Differences of doctrinal opinion, exaggerated far out of their legitimate importance, did something; the ambition and overbearing temper of a few leading spirits did more. After the division had once been made, pride of opinion, personal resentments, and a gradually diverging tendency of opinion between the two bodies upon the subject of slavery—that great ploughshare of political and ecclesiastical division—served to keep them apart. So it has been for thirty years. A generation has passed away, and the passions and resentments aroused by the original rupture have passed away also. Slavery, too, has gone out of existence in the darkness of attempted revolution.

The doctrinal differences were always characteristic of individuals, rather than of the bodies themselves. Nothing now stands in the way of a reunion of the great Presbyterian family. The people are almost unanimous for it. Reunited, the Church would be one of the most powerful of the land in numbers, wealth, and influence. Its home and foreign missionary operations, its church erection and publication enterprises, its colleges and theological seminaries, could be consolidated, enlarged, and prosecuted with increased capital and efficiency, and with greatly augmented results. We trust that so desirable a consummation may not be far distant. It will be a signal for that general reunion of organizations once severed and kept apart by slavery, which all must long to see.

### Senator Wilson's Bill for Equalizing Soldiers' Bounties.

THERE is no topic upon which a more complete unanimity exists among all our Union soldiers than upon that of a fair and just equalization of bounties. It is well known that the thousands and tens of thousands of gallant men who rushed to the field at the earlier calls of the Government, did so without the stimulus of bounties. At a later period high bounties were paid both by the general Government and by the States, and in many instances by cities and counties also. Justice requires that the early soldier who went voluntarily to the field uninfluenced by the hope of pecuniary reward, shall not now be forgotten by his country.

SENATOR WILSON'S bill, reported to the Senate yesterday, goes upon the simple principle of paying to every Union soldier, sailor, and marine of the late war, a bounty of eight and a half dollars per month for the time he was in service, deducting therefrom any bounty or prize money he may already have received or be entitled to. It is estimated that it will require the sum of one hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars to pay these bounties.

We regard this as a sacred debt, due in all honor and honesty to the men who saved the country in its hour of supremest peril; and we trust that Senator WILSON'S bill will pass.

PASSED AT LAST.—At every session since the organization of the Republican party, an effort has been made to secure the passage of a general Bankrupt Law. It seems that the Representative of Rhode Island has made this bill his specialty, as each successor has taken the interest felt by the former occupant of his seat upon himself, and pressed the claims of the bill. It has been universally defeated by a vote of not more than twelve majority against it. Yesterday the persistent efforts of Mr. JENCKES were rewarded with success, and the bill passed by a majority of nine. Its principal provision is that any debtor, whose liabilities exceed three hundred dollars, may come before a United States District Court, swear to his inability to pay, and surrender all his estate into the hands of an assignee. If in after years he acquires property, that property cannot be seized by his former creditors. It virtually removes the load from an insolvent debtor, and gives him an incentive to energy and hope for future success.

A CATHEDRAL DOOMED.—The Berlin Cathedral is doomed to destruction within two years. A much larger cathedral, according to plans approved by the late King, is to be built on the same site.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

EVIDENCE OF TRANSFER OF STOCK.

**Supreme Court of Pennsylvania**—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.

The following opinion is one of great interest to the mercantile community, involving as it does, the question of the right of a bank or other corporation to demand evidence of authority in a trustee to make a transfer of stock. The opinion of the Court, delivered by Judge STRONG, is as follows:—

*Bayard vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia*

STRONG, J.—Passing by the question whether the defendants, being mere agents of the Commonwealth, are liable to damages at the suit of the plaintiff, even for a wrongful refusal to permit him to transfer the stock, we come immediately to the inquiry whether their refusal was wrongful. Certainly they were under no obligation to permit a transfer, if their permission would have exposed them or their principals to a successful claim by any one for the replacement of the stock or for its value. In a certain sense they were custodians of the rights of stockowners. With them was the registry, and transfers could be made only with their consent, by the surrender of the certificates and the issue of new ones to the transferee. A purchaser of stock does not receive the certificate of his vendor, but a new one made out in his own name, and reciting nothing contained in the former. He is therefore protected in the enjoyment of his purchase, even though there was no right to make the transfer to him. For this reason an unauthorized transfer is a wrong done to the owner of stock, for which not only the person who makes it, but any one knowingly assisting in the wrong, is responsible. That a bank or other corporation, and also these defendants, are trustees to a certain extent for stockholders, that is, for the protection of individual interests, cannot be denied. They are alike trustees of the property, and of the title of each owner. They have in their keeping the primary evidence of title, and they are justly held to proper diligence and care in its preservation. From this it results that they may rightfully demand evidence of authority to make a transfer, before they permit it to be made. Their own safety requires that they be satisfied of the right of the person proposing to make a transfer to do what he proposes. Generally, sufficient evidence of such right is found in the possession of legal title to the stock. But it is well settled that is not, in all cases, sufficient. Notwithstanding that, the true equitable ownership may be in some other than the holder of the legal right, and a transfer may be a gross wrong to such an equitable owner. To that wrong the corporation, or keepers of the registry, make themselves parties, if, with knowledge that there is no equitable right to transfer, they permit it to be done.

And in equity whatever puts a party upon inquiry is notice of what inquiry must reveal. The real difficulty is in determining how far it is the duty of the transfer agent to inquire. The law casts the legal ownership of personal property of a deceased intestate upon his administrators. They are sometimes said to be trustees, but they are such for administration. Their primary duty always is to dispose of the personal property, and therewith pay the debts of the intestate, and make distribution among his next of kin. A sale and transfer of stocks by them is therefore in the line of their duty. There is no *cestui que* trust, having a right to interfere and prevent such a transfer. Hence letters of administration are always sufficient evidence of authority.

A trustee of an insolvent debtor would seem to stand on the same footing. And so generally does an executor. His primary duty is administration. He is to pay debts and legacies out of the personal estate, and use even specific legacies to pay debts, if necessary. His letters testamentary therefore show an apparent right to dispose of the stocks of the testator. Even if the stock has been bequeathed specifically, a transfer agent has no means of ascertaining whether it is needed to pay debts. He can inquire only of the executor, the very person who proposes to make the transfer. If he inquire of the specific legatee he can learn nothing, for the legatee may be ignorant, and to require evidence of authority beyond the letters testamentary might greatly delay and embarrass the executor in the discharge of his duties. It has therefore generally been held that transfer agents may safely permit a transfer of stock by an executor, without looking for his authority beyond his letters. Such was the ruling in Hartza vs. The Bank of England, 3 Vesey, 55; Bank of England vs. Parsons, 5 Vesey, 555; Same vs. Same, 15 Vesey, 569; Franklin vs. The Bank, 9 B. and C., 156; Fowler vs. Churchill & Churchill vs. The Bank, 11 Meeson and Welsby, 823, and Bank vs. Franklin, 11 Russell, Cha: 575. Similar decisions have been made in this country, and so far the law is undoubted.

Yet even in cases in which executors have attempted to make transfers of stock, or a public loan, transfer agents (meaning thereby the corporation in which the stock is held) have sometimes been required to make inquiry into the right of the executor beyond the letters testamentary, and even beyond the will itself. In Lowry vs. The Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore decided by Chief Justice Taney in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Maryland District, and reported in *American Law Journal*, N. S., volume 3, page 111, it was ruled that when bank stock had been bequeathed to an executor in trust to pay the dividends to certain persons, and the executor had transferred it to one who made advances thereon for the use of the executor, the bank which had issued the certificate having notice that the stock belonged originally to the testator, was bound to look at the title of the executor under the will before it consented to the transfer. In that case the transfer was made by the executor, as such, and there was no proof of any actual notice to the bank that the stock had been specifically bequeathed, and that the executor was violating his trust by making the transfer. Yet the Chief Justice held that the bank was bound to take notice of the will when the transfer was proposed by one of the executors; that it was negligence in the bank not to examine it, and that if it was ignorant of its contents, and of the specific bequest of the stock, it was its own fau t; that it must be dealt with as if it had possessed actual knowledge that the stock in question was specifically bequeathed by the testator, and was not by the will to be transferred. He then proceeded to show that while it might have been sold, if necessary for the payment of debts, there was enough to indicate to the bank that it was not needed for such a use. The bank was, therefore, held liable, as a party to the fraud of the executor. It was held responsible for not preventing the executor, who had the legal right, from making the transfer.

But were it conceded that in no case is an executor offering to make a transfer of stock issued to his testator under obligation to exhibit any other authority than his letters testamentary, it would by no means follow that this plaintiff had a right to demand of the defendants an allowance of his proposed transfer without furnishing for their inspection more than his certificates. He was not an executor, but a trustee. The certificates held by him had been issued in the name of "Thomas F. Bayard, trustee of Mary Gilpin." Upon their face it appeared that though the legal right was in him, he was not the owner. The person to be affected by the transfer was not himself, but Mary Gilpin. There is a marked difference between the powers of an administrator, or executor, and those of an ordinary trustee. The common duty of the latter is not administration, or sale, but custody and management. No purchaser, either of land or personalty, would be safe in buying from a known trustee, without looking at the nature and extent of his trust. It is true a trustee may have power to sell, but the power is not a necessary incident to his trust, as it is to the office of an executor. He may have the legal title, and yet have no authority to sell. His sale may be entirely unauthorized by the instrument that created the trust; it may have been forbidden. Why, then, does not a bank, or a transfer agent, act at its peril when permitting him to make a transfer? If, in truth, he has no such power, the bank, by accepting his certificates, and issuing others in lieu thereof to his transferees, is assisting him to destroy the rights of the cestui que trust. It has ever been held that a corporation is liable if it permit a transfer by a lunatic holding a legal right, though it had no knowledge of the lunacy, and was guilty of no actual fault—Chew & Goldsborough vs. the Bank of Baltimore, 14 Maryland, 299. The reason given was that it might have provided against the transfer by precaution. If thus liable when only the innocent cause of a loss, much more is the liability certain when the transfer is permitted with full knowledge that the stock does not belong to the person who offers to transmit it to another, if the transfer is in fact unauthorized. Such knowledge was given in this case by the form of the certificates. It is true that it was ruled in Albert and wife vs. the city of Baltimore, et al., 2 Maryland, 159 that the mere designation of the stockholder as trustee, without a specification of the trust, or naming the cestui que trust, was not such notice to the transfer agents as to make it their duty to look beyond the legal title, for it did not point to any source of information. The fiduciary character of the person in whose name the stock stood did not appear. And in Stockdale vs. the South Sea Company, Barnadiston 368, the Lord Chancellor said:—"It is certain these great companies are only to consider the person in whose name the stock stands, *unless the trust of the stock is declared on their books.*" But naming the person for whose use the stock is held is certainly a declaration of the trust. In remarking upon the case of Harrison vs. Harrison, 2 Atk., 121 Davis vs. the Bank of England, 2 Bright, 393, and other cases, in which the legal authority of the trustee to transfer has been conceded, Chancellor Johnson said, in Albert vs. the Savings Bank, 1 Maryland Chancery Decisions, 407, they "must be understood as applying to cases where the fiduciary character appears, but there is nothing to indicate the nature of the trust, *or the beneficiaries.*" And there is no case in which it has been ruled that a trustee of stock, whose certificate shows a declared trust for another named, has a right to transfer it, without showing a power beyond his certificate. It never has been decided that a corporation may disregard the rights of a known equitable stockholder. It would be an anomaly were there any such decisions. An obligor in a bond must take notice of the right of an equitable assignee of the obligee. A stakeholder cannot safely pay over to him who has the legal right when he knows another to be the beneficial owner. With equal reason, at least, ought it to be held illegal for a corporation to aid in destroying the title of a cestui que trust to its stock, without being satisfied that the trustee has authority to part with and destroy it. We hold, therefore, that the plaintiff had no right to insist upon being allowed to make a transfer of stock which he held ostensibly in trust for Mary Gilpin, without exhibiting to the defendants an authority to transfer, beyond the certificates. The judgment is affirmed.

**United States District Court.**—Judge Cadwalader.—Daniel A. Yeager was put on trial yesterday, charged with forging a power of attorney, with intent to defraud the Government. It was alleged that the defendant forwarded to Washington a power of attorney purporting to be drawn by William Matthews who claimed $120 as due to him for services as Master of Ambulances. The claim was suspected at Washington, and papers were prepared with a view to the arrest of the party forwarding the claim. A letter was sent, directed to William Matthews, informing him that the money would be sent by Adams' Express.

A Government detective came to Philadelphia and watched at the express office until the defendant presented himself with the letter directed to William Matthews. The package was given to the defendant, and he signed the receipt "William Matthews" He was then arrested. The defense set up good character, and contended that there was no evidence that the defendant had forged the power of attorney.

The jury this morning returned a verdict of guilty.

Augustus King and Lawrence King were put on trial this morning, charged with making counterfeit fractional currency. At the house of the defendants, in Ransom street, the officers who made the arrest found a large quantity of counterfeit fifty-cent notes, and a large bundle of bank-note paper and gold leaf. On trial.

**District Court No 1**—Judge Hare.—William Haughey vs. The Germantown Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff through the alleged misconduct of a conductor of one of the cars of the Company, defendant. Before reported. After the plaintiff's case closed, yesterday, the Court directed a nonsuit to be entered.

Frederick Fisher vs. the Connecting Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the loss sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the location of the line of defendant's railroad through his farm, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, whereby his crops were destroyed. The defense set up was that the land had been purchased from the owner of the land—the landlord of plaintiff—and that he had received notice thereof three months before the expiration of his year, and before they had located their line. On trial.

**District Court No. 2**—Judge Stroud.—William R. White vs. Joseph D. Thornton. An action to recover damage for the alleged breach of contract for the conveyance of a certain house and lot, which plaintiff alleges he had purchased from the defendant through his agent, one Isaac M Post, paying $100 at the time the agreement was entered into, but which house and lot the defendant subsequently refused to convey. The defense denied the agency of Mr. Post, and any authority in him to enter into an agreement to convey the property. Verdict for plaintiff for $108'80.

Thomas J. Hemphill, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Thomas McCormick, deceased, vs. James Boyle. An action to recover a balance alleged to be due on a settlement of accounts between defendant and Thomas McCormick. The defense set up is a set-off for work and labor alleged to have been done. On trial.

Gordon McKay vs Mendall & Harman. An action to recover on a draft accepted by defendants. The defense set up was that the sewing machine for which the draft was drawn was worthless. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this evening in the character of "Romeo," one in which the public of Philadelphia has not yet seen him. We have no doubt that Mr. Adams will invest it with all the passion and earnestness that the part requires, and which makes it so very difficult. Of all "Romeos" we have seen, Charlotte Cushman was the only one who had the true spirit of the Italian lover. Mr. Clarke will play "Mercutio," and Miss Orton "Juliet."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Hamlet* at this theatre. All who have not seen this fine artistic production should not delay, as it will not be played many more times.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucy Rushton will appear as "Jubana," in the *Honeymoon*, which will be given entire.

CONCERT HALL.—The Holman Troupe will give a matinee, at which *The Bohemian Girl* will be played. In the evening, *The Child of the Regiment.*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The Carolina Twins are attracting crowds. The scientific as well as the curious are desirous of viewing these extraordinary girls.

A GIANT RADISH.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The last new thing in vegetables is really quite a startling wonder. Think of a radish with seedpods about three feet long, and sometimes growing five or six inches in four-and-twenty hours. We can think of nothing like it except Jack's immortal beanstalk, which authentically described plant is nevertheless not spoken of as good to eat, whereas this radish is said to be as palatable as it is monstrous. The plant comes from Java, but we are told that it has been fairly tried in the open ground in England, and succeeds perfectly well. To add to its merits, its pods are ready for use in less than three months after the seed is sown."


WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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Wilcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Cheapest and Best Defense against Clothes-Moths. Factured by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston. Sold by every Druggist.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

(*See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.*)


THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the American Sunday School Union will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROAD Street, on Thursday Evening, May 24, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Hon. Chief Justice CHASE will preside.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. JOHN MCCULLAGH and others.

The singing will be by a choir of six hundred children from our various Sunday Schools.

Parties who may have tickets and do not intend using the same will confer a favor by returning them to the Society's Building, No. 1122 Chesnut street.

All reserved seats unoccupied at 8:15 o'clock will be thrown open to standees. 5 22 3t

THE REV. HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL (formerly Chaplain in the Army of the James) will speak at the Forty-second Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING. 5 23 2t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1866.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PERCENT, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER SHARE, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of national and State taxes.

All persons who have not already done so are earnestly requested to present at this office their certificates of scrip or receipts for their subscription to the new stock issued in 1865, and receive the certificates of stock in lieu thereof.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
5 23 3t

OFFICE OF THE PLUMLEY FARM AND LONG RUN OIL AND COAL MINING COMPANY, No. 619 WALNUT STREET.

Notice is hereby given to all Stockholders of the above Company who have failed to pay the assessment of Ten Cents per share on the number of shares to their credit on the books of the Company on the 5th day of February, 1866, being the day on which said assessment was made, that unless the same shall be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 28th inst., the stock shall be advertised for sale together with the name of each Stockholder making default.

JAMES McCUTCHEON, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 23, 1866. 5 24wsat*

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

*FREIGHT DEPARTMENT*

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted, as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

OIL STOCKS WANTED.—A PARTY having $10,000 to dispose of will please address, giving true name and name of Company, DENNIS, Post Office Box No 1518, Philadelphia. 5 22 3t

THE
MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1208 CHESNUT Street,
Have just received,
WEBLEY CORSETS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
In all the latest styles.
ALSO,
FRENCH IMPORTED DRESSING SACQUES, AND MADE-UP UNDER GARMENTS FOR LADIES,
And a fine assortment of
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, FOR DRESSES,
AT 56 CENTS PER YARD. [5 23 wsm 4t

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hand a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No 1103 CHESNUT Street.

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA.
Organized Under "The National Currency Act," March 30, 1866.

This Institution has completed the alterations of its building.

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
AND IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE TRANSACTION OF A
REGULAR BANKING BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
JAMES B. FERREE, President.
ED. F. MOODY, Cashier. [5 22 rp30t

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
720 MARKET STREET. 720
Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.
N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

113 MARSH & WARNOCK, 113
No. 113 N. NINTH St., Above Arch,
Have just opened with an
*ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WELL SELECTED*
DRY GOODS,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE VERY
LOWEST PRICES.
BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of
*FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING*
*IS THE NEWEST,*
As Our Prices are the Lowest.
MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK
Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from,
SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY.
In the highest style, and at moderate prices.
Boys' Clothing.
In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.
THE BEST IN THE CITY,
At the Lowest Prices.
Orders executed at shortest notice.
THE CHOICEST STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
4 11 w 24 t 4p]

MONTE CRISTO
Gold and Silver Mining Co.
OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
Shares, $20.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Working Capital, - $300,000
7500 Shares Only For Sale
BEING PREFERRED STOCK
Bearing 25 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum in Coin.
PRESIDENT,
E. FREEMAN PRENTISS, Philadelphia.
TREASURER,
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier Commonwealth National Bank, Philadelphia.
SECRETARY,
THOMAS DUNLAP, Philadelphia.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
T. J. MURPHY, Nevada.
OFFICE,
No. 413 CHESNUT St., Philad., Room No. 5.
The above Company has lately been organized with extensive and valuable Silver Mines in the celebrated White Pine Mining District, Lander county, Nevada.
Parties desiring to invest in a *bona fide*, legitimate Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Working Capital Stock receive the largest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.
Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail, addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfm13t 4p

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street.
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 28 3m4p

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
S. F. BALDERSTON & SON,
5 22 3m* No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

**The President's Best Friend—Philadelphia Appointments—Third Ticket for Pennsylvania—Congressional Matters, Etc. Etc.**

*Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, May 21.

Pennsylvania politicians are absolutely swarming here. Senator Cowan, who is supposed to have a voice potential at the Executive mansion, is besieged day and night with the hungry crowd, who fill the Senate lobbies with incessant inquiries for the Senator, who can scarcely attend to his public duties for the frequent interruptions by these parties, with applications for interviews. When he leaves the Senate chamber, he is followed by a score or more, who cling to the skirts of his coat-tail with desperate energy for "one moment," as they usually say, till the Senator, almost distracted, flies to his lodgings for repose But even there they haunt him at night, in the morning before breakfast, and at most unreasonable and inopportune times, so that he can find no rest. So much for being regarded as the dispenser of public patronage

The removal of the Collectors of Internal Revenue for the First, Third, and Fourth Districts of Pennsylvania, has stimulated the "patriots" who desire to serve Uncle Sam, in good fat offices, to a high degree, and there is scarcely a single Federal appointment in your city for which there are not from one to three or four candidates.

A "ring" is being formed for the purpose of securing the Assessorship of the First District, as, it is alleged the present incumbent was appointed through Forney's influence.

John H. Diehl, the Collector of the Second District, is expected to be made one of the Assistant Commissioners of Internal Revenue, in case of the passage of the bill providing for Assistants, and candidates are being "fixed up" for his position in that event.

The contest for the Assessorship of the Third District, now held by Fletcher Budd is very warm between Dr. Seltzer, formerly a member of the Legislature, and Peter A. Keyser, one of the Assistant Assessors. Keyser was a candidate for the Collectorship, but was distanced by Zulick; but now Keyser's friends have put him forward for the Assessorship. The friends of both appear sanguine of success.

The proposition to run a third ticket in Pennsylvania, in opposition to General Geary, has not been abandoned, although it has slumbered for a time. The effort will be made if there appears to be the least prospect of success. The difficulty seems to be in getting an available man to run as a "soldier candidate." Colonel Richard Coulter, it is understood, has positively declined to be a candidate, as he saw there was not the ghost of a chance of election, and he was unwilling to commit political suicide. It is understood that in high quarters the wish is that Clymer should withdraw, and a new candidate be brought forward, to be supported by the combined Johnson and Democratic parties. But the Democrats are strongly opposed to any such arrangement, and it is not likely that it will be consummated.

There is no talk of Congress adjourning. Indeed, it looks as if the session would continue until next December. The coming Congressional elections may interfere somewhat with the programme but it is proposed to make an arrangement by which some fifteen or twenty members might be spared from time to time, to go home, in closely contested districts, to look after their re-election, and still leave a working Union majority in the House. When these return others can go home in the same way, and thus keep the Union majority in the House unimpaired, and in case any important measure was brought forward requiring a two-thirds vote, the absent members could be recalled in time to vote upon it. It is believed some such arrangement will be made.

## THE CHIEF ORGANIZER.

**Who is Stephens?—Curious History of the Great C. O. I. R.—His Family and his Antecedents—His Adventures with Smith O'Brien in 1848.**

*From the Brockville (Canada) Monitor.*

At the present moment the most prominent man—i. e. the man most talked about on this continent—is unquestionably James Stephens, C. E. I. R., that is, Chief Executive Irish Republic, who landed in New York on last Thursday week from France, where he had remained for about a month after his escape from Ireland in a fishing boat.

For the time being President Johnson and his right hand man, Seward, and even General Grant, are one and all eclipsed by the Irish refugee. His origination of the Fenian folly in Ire and, his arrest, his romantic escape from Richmond Bridewell, and his equally romantic passage to France from the Irish coast, have surrounded him with a halo of notoriety which will give Yankeedom a new sensation to write and talk about for a few days. But who is James Stephens? The Stephens family are old residents of the city of Kilkenny, in Ireland; and ever regarded there as the staunchest of Protestants.

The father of James Stephens was a dyer by trade, and had his dye-house on John street, in the city alluded to; his uncle was, and we believe still is, a sexton of the ancient Anglican Cathedral of St. Canice, in the same city, while another uncle is a printer by trade, and worked for a number of years in the office of the Kilkenny *Moderator*, during the proprietorship of Mr. Denroche, now dead. He afterwards started a small job office on his own account, but not being very successful, came to this country, and worked in Brockville for a few months, some three years since. It will thus be seen that Stephens comes of a decent Protestant connection in the lower walks of life.

The father, the dyer, was the best off of the whole family, and was enabled to give James a tolerably good education at the ancient endowed grammar school of the city of his birth, and which grammar school is to pleasant y situated on the banks of the beautiful Nore, and within plain view of the lordly castle of the Ormonds. Circumstances threw Stephens in the way of Smith O'Brien, and visionary and excitable, he entered into the wild plans of the latter, and was out with him in his brief and inglorious rising of 1848, which received its quietus at Ballingary, a village in Tipperary, and close to the border of the county Kilkenny. More fortunate than his leader, Stephens, although slightly wounded, managed to escape to France. His liberal education now stood him in good stead, and becoming a careful student of the French language at Paris, he by-and-by returned to Ireland most competent to teach it As a French teacher he had ready access to many respectable families in the city of Dublin and vicinity, and it is said that he even taught the daughters of Judge Keogh, who recently tried so many of his treasonable friends. But the result of Smith O'Brien's rising in 1848 had not cured him of his revolutionary ideas, which speedily assumed a Fenian complexion. With his arrest and flight to America the public are already acquainted.

## ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

**Defeat of the Haytiens by the Dominicans—President Baez, of St. Domingo, Orders All Prisoners of War and Conspirators to be Executed—Another Revolution in Hayti.**

HAVANA, May 16.—By the arrival of the steamer *Montezuma* and the mail from St. Jago de Cuba, I am enabled to transmit the following news:—

ST. DOMINGO.

A Spanish smack which arrived at St. Jago on the 5th instant, from Puerto Plata, has brought more cheering accounts from said port, where there were seven vessels at anchor. The market was gradually improving.

President Baez was passing sentence of death on all prisoners of war and conspirators that were captured by his men. The Haytiens had been defeated by the troops of Baez.

In the course of the last month a strange and novel incident occurred in the capital, which will amuse your readers It appears that at a ball lately given there the Governor of the city entered the saloon on horseback, and just when an enemy of his fired a revolver at him, the noise, raising up his head, received the contents, falling dead in the middle of the saloon The animal was buried the next day with a military band and honors.

HAYTI.

By the same conveyance we learn that another revolution had been plotted. President Geffrard had no confidence in his troops.

A story was afloat about a sailor belonging to a British steamer, who was badly treated by some natives, and Geffrard had given him money and offered indemnity to the British Consul to hush up the occurrence and avoid a bombardment.—*N. Y. Herald.*

# FOURTH EDITION

## SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

### $3,234,466 Shipped This Morning from New York, Besides $2,000,000 from Boston.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The steamship *Pacific* sailed to-day for Liverpool, with $3,234,466 in specie.

**Destructive Fire at St Clairsville Ohio.**

WHEELING, May 23.—A destructive fire occurred yesterday afternoon at St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, by which an entire square of the most valuable property in the town was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

**Fire at Boston.**

BOSTON, May 23.—The buildings Nos. 122, 124, 126, and 128 Fulton street were nearly destroyed by fire, at an early hour this morning. The buildings were stored with cotton, and the loss must be very heavy.

**Election of a United States Senator from Connecticut.**

NEW HAVEN, May 23.—The Senate concurred with the House to-day in electing Orris S. Ferry as United States Senator to succeed Foster, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1867. The vote was strictly a party one, standing:—O. S. Ferry, Republican, 13; and R. D. Hubbard, Democrat, 8.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

**Senate.**

The morning hour was spent in the discussion of a bill to bridge the Mississippi at Winona, Minnesota.

At 1 o'clock the resolutions of the Reconstruction Committee to amend the Constitution, were taken up.

**House of Representatives.**

Mr. McRuer (Cal.), from the Post Office Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay an additional salary to letter carriers in San Francisco, which was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Julian (Ind.) the Senate amendments to the House bill for the disposal of the public lands for homesteads and actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, were non concurred in, and a committee of conference asked for.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of having printed for distribution an extra number of copies of the Agricultural Report for 1864 equal to the number printed for 1863.

Mr. Windom (Minn.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House how much money has been appropriated for the erection of school houses, and the maintenance of schools in the different Indian agencies within the Dacotah Superintendency, together with the present condition of such agency, and the manner in which the business of the superintendency and agency has been conducted.

Mr. Patterson (N. Y.) introduced a bill for legalizing marriages in the District of Columbia Read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr Bidwell (Cal.) the Committee on Agriculture was discharged from the further consideration of the House bill donating public lands to the American Forest Tree Propagation and Land Company for conducting experiments respecting forest tree cultivation. The bill was laid on the table.

The House resumed during the morning hour the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Eliot (N. Y.), from the Select Committee on Freedmen, to continue in force and to amend the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau.

The first section was amended on motion of Mr. Eliot (Mass.), by reducing the term of the continuance of the act to two years instead of three years.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) desired to know wherein the bill differed from the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which the President had vetoed

Mr. Eliot undertook to inform him on that point, and to explain *seriatim* the provisions of the various sections. The first section he said, simply continued the Bureau for two years, while the bill vetoed by the President was indefinite in its duration. He proposed, in concluding his remarks, to move the previous question.

**Latest Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, May 23.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 91½; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 78; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 107½; Hudson River, 110½; Canton Company, 57½; Erie Railroad 68½; Western Union Telegraph Co. 61; United States Coupons 1881 107½; do. 1862, 100½; do. 1865, 101½; Ten-Forties, 95½; Treasury Seven thirties, 101⅛@101⅜. Gold, 136½.

**Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 23**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 U S 6s81.reg. | 107¾ | 100 sh | Ocean | | 6⅝ |
| $2000 U S 5-20s 62. | 100¾ | 100 sh | do | c. | 6⅝ |
| $7000 City 6s, new | 95 | 200 sh | do | b5.. | 7 |
| $1000 Leh Nav 6s. 84 | 87¾ | 200 sh | do | b6 | 7 |
| 100 sh Phil & Erie | 21¾ | 200 sh | do | | 6⅞ |
| 200 sh do | b5 21¾ | 300 sh | do | lots | 6¾ |
| 200 sh do | b30 21¾ | 200 sh | do | | 6⅞ |
| 100 sh do | 21 | 500 sh | do | b30 | 7 |
| 100 sh do | b10 30¾ | 200 sh | N Y & Mid. | b60 | 66⅞ |
| 100 sh do | b10 30¾ | 200 sa | Cata pf | | 27 |
| 200 sh do | b10 30¾ | 100 sh | do | b30 | 27 |
| 200 sh do | b5 30¾ | 100 sh | do | b5.. | 27 |
| 100 sh do | 30 | 200 sh | Reading | s5 | 53¼ |
| 500 sh do | s30 30 | 300 sh | do | s5 | 53⅜ |
| 10 sh Lit Sch | 37½ | 100 sh | do | s10.. | 53⅜ |
| 10 sh Penna R. | 54½ | 100 sh | do | s5wn | 53 56 |
| 100 sh Hest've | b5 20 | 100 sh | do | s5wn | 53½ |
| 100 sh do | b5 20 | 100 sh | Maple Shade | | 3½ |

SECOND BOARD

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $400 City 6s new | 95 | 200 sh | Reading | | 53½ |
| $500 do | mun 95 | 100 sh | Cata pf | s5 | 27 |
| $2000 Phil. & E 6s | 91 | 100 sh | Ocean | s30 | 7 |
| 100 sh N Centr | 44 | 700 00 | do | lots | 6⅞ |

**Important Geographical Question—The Proprietorship of the Potomac.**

The Richmond *Whig* brings to light an interesting document, written by Colonel Angus McDonald, March 17, 1862, for presentation to the Virginia Legislature, by whom he had been sent to England to consult records, books, and maps, and otherwise investigate the subject of the boundaries of Virginia, especially the line between that State and Maryland.

For reasons of state policy, this document was never published or acted on; for the war was then raging, and it contained conclusions relative to the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia which, if published, would have been calculated to create some unpleasantness in the minds of Marylanders. Now, however, it is not improper to publish what Colonel McDonald says with regard to what may be termed the proprietorship of the Potomac, as follows:—

"The true boundary line then, between Maryland and Virginia, as shown by the Maryland charter and supported by history, is a line drawn from the point where the meridian of the source of the north branch intersects with the fortieth parallel of north latitude to the northern bank of the Potomac, where that river is formed by the junction of the north and south branches, and following that bank to Point Lookout, thence across the central point of the Scarborough line, and following the latter to the Atlantic Ocean In addition to the facts set forth in this report, which, in the opinion of your commissioner, abundantly sustain Virginia's just right to the territory and boundaries he has claimed in her behalf, others, without limit in number, are adducible in support of said claims, with the recital of which your commissioner, at this time, has not thought proper to swell this communication."

A RAILWAY CAR STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During a storm on the 8th ultimo lightning struck a train which was travelling on the Orsay Railway in France, and, traversing one of the carriages, shivered into fragments one of the doors and broke the glass of the other, passing out without further damage.

**The Terrific and Destructive Storm at Rochester.**

A REVEL OF THE ELEMENTS—WIND, RAIN, HAIL, THUNDER AND LIGHTNING—APPEARANCE OF THE STORM CLOUD—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY—ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

*From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, May 21.*

Our city and vicinity was visited yesterday afternoon by the most destructive storm that we remember to have occurred in thirty years The morning opened bright, the sun shone clearly, and the air was as balmy as that of June. The general remark was, "How lovely the day!" About 3 P. M. dark clouds began to obscure the southern horizon, and soon the storm burst upon us. The clouds appeared to sweep along over the southern portion of the city from west to east; and by the time they reached Irondequoit they had spent their force. There was rain, hail, wind, and lightning. The area of the storm was probably five miles square, and on not more than half of this was there much hail visible. Though the storm lasted only twenty minutes, the mischief done was immense, and can only be estimated.

The damage is greatest to the nursery interests. The young budded stock was cut down by the large hail-stones—some as large as hens' eggs—without mercy, while the extensive glass houses were left without a pane, and some of them without sashes even. It is probable that one hundred thousand dollars would not cover the damage to nursery and greenhouse property in this vicinity. The destruction of glass was so general that the article cannot be replaced in this market. The storm not only destroyed glass, but shutters and blinds, o tentimes sweeping through dwellings and making them wholly untenable.

Fortunately we have no loss of life to record, though many persons were injured. Animals were beaten and bruised, and some of the smaller ones were slain. Birds were cut down from the trees with the foliage, and were seen lying about dead in every direction. Chickens and geese were killed by the hail, and cats and rabbits left before the discharges of icy sleet from the clouds.

The south portion of the roof of the centre tower of St. Mary's Hospital was lifted from its fastenings, and tumbled into the street. Large stones, loos ned by the timbers, crushed through the flooring.

A portion of the roof of the county jail was broken through by falling chimneys.

St. Mary's and Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic), St. Peter's (Presbyterian) and the Alexander street (Methodist) Church were badly damaged by window glass being broken. The loss by broken glass in these churches alone will amount to several hundred dollars.

The windows of the University were broken to the extent of $500.

Every house and building situated in a strip of land about two miles in width, commencing at St. Mary's Hospital, on the west side of the river, in the Eighth Ward continuing thence across the river in a southeasterly direction across the whole of the Seventh and Twelfth Wards, and portions of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, suffered more or less loss of glass.

Vegetation suffered greatly. Limbs an inch and even more in diameter were cut off as it done with a knife, the young fruit trees stripped from the trees, and early vegetables cut down and destoyed. In many places hail lay on the ground three inches in depth.

The towns of Greece, Gates, Brighton, Irondequoit, and Pittsford suffered immensely.

The roof of the shoe shop at the penitentiary was entirely taken off and lodged in a field twenty rods from the building.

Several vessels were obliged to put in to Charlotte for safety. Some of them had considerable canvas carried away.

Ewanger & Barry's fine grounds near Mount Hope received much of the shock of the storm, and the stock was badly cut to pieces. Young budded trees, trees of one and two years old, flowers, greenhouses, all were cut down and nearly destroyed.

H. E. Hooker & Co., Mr. Boardman, and William S. Little, and other of the Brighton nurserymen suffered largely.

The Sibley greenhouses, conducted by Mr Seelye, on Main street, were pretty much destroyed, and the loss is heavy.

The loss of nursery stock is so great that it must affect the value of such property for a year or more to come, as diminishing the supply.

The fine private conservatories on East avenue were left without glass.

The extensive glass manufacturing works of Woodworth & Co., on Plymouth avenue, were greatly damaged, but we have no estimate of the loss sustained there.

A Mrs. Williams residing in the Twelfth Ward, was caught by the wind while walking on the sidewalk near her residence, and thrown down with sufficient violence to break an arm.

A top buggy, in which a boy was riding in South avenue, was overturned, and the boy sere ely injured.

There were several funerals on the way to the cemeteries at the commencement of the storm, and horses were frightened and ran away, in many instances injuring the occupants of the vehicles they were driving. Many narrow escapes from death are reported

A car-driver was knocked senseless by the hail, and his team started to run away in fright, but were checked by the application of the brakes

In one instance a little girl had most of her clothing torn from her body by the storm, and her head and face were so injured as to bleed freely.

The congregation in St. Peter's Presbyterian Church were assembled when the storm came on. The church windows were beaten in, and the congregation left their seats and took refuge in a part of the church which was protected from the storm.

The violence of the storm may be understood when we state that in a number of instances the leather tops of buggies were cut through and through, the bodies of the vehicles partly or wholly filled with hailstones, which loaded them down.

Umbrellas were of no more use in this storm than pieces of tissue paper. Some who happened to have them at hand raised them to shield their heads from the storm; but they were literally riddled by the hail.

A NEW MANIA.—Seal-collecting is now a passion and a fashion in Paris. In one day in April nine thousand wax impressions of seals of various royal and celebrated personages sold for ten thousand francs, the average value per seal being about twenty-four cents in American currency.

DAYS OF ILL-OMEN.—A work has just been published in Paris containing a collection of dates that have been of ill-omen to celebrated personages in France. Amongst others, the 15th day of April has been fatal to several women of distinction.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

IMPORTANT RAILROAD OPENING.—On Monday, May 14, the first division of the Warren and Franklin Railroad was opened to the public This section is fifteen miles in length, and extends from Irvineton, at the mouth of the Brokenstraw, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to Tidioute, one of the most important points in Oildom. The immediate vicinity of Tidioute now produces about fifteen hundred barrels per diem, with many wells in progress, and the amount stored in tanks waiting for the railroad was about twenty-five thousand barrels when it opened. The graduation of the remainder of the road is nearly completed, and nothing will delay the completion of the road as fast as the track can be laid down, all the materials being provided A large force is at work, and the second division to West Hickory will be finished in about two weeks. This is also a very important oil-producing point The whole road to Oil City will be finished in July, and there is every reason to believe that the road will be the most profitable in the State of Pennsylvania, both in freights and passengers as it passes along the valley of the Allegheny river, and has very favorable grades and curvatures The Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the road is N. P. Hobart, Esq., formerly of the Reading Railroad.

MASONIC VISITATION.—The officers of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., will proceed to visit several cities in the Cumberland valley during the coming week, for the purpose of constituting four new Lodges. The visiting party will include R. W. Grand Master Lucius H. Scott, R. W. G. I. Peter Williamson, R. W. S. G. W. Richard Vaux, R. W. J. G. W. Robert A. Lamberton, R. W. Grand Secretary, pro tem John Thomson, R. W. G. Tyler William B. Schnider, and other prominent Masons.

OLYMPIC BALL CLUB.—The opening match between two nines will be played on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, at Twenty fifth and Jefferson streets. Free admission to the grounds, ample accommodation for ladies.

The Girard avenue, Union, and Ridge avenue cars, run near the grounds.

BASE BALL.—The Keystone Club will open their season to-morrow afternoon with a grand match game at their new field, at the parade ground, back of Moyamensing Prison The ground has been so arranged as to accommodate a large number of persons.

A HORSE TRANSACTION.—A man named William Brunner was arrested yesterday for swindling another man in a horse trade. He sold a decrepid animal, representing him to be a sound horse. Alderman Allen committed him for a further hearing.

## PENNSYLVANIA EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

### SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

**AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM BISHOP STEVENS.**

This day the Protestant Episcopal Convention met at St Andrew's Church, at 10 A. M., for Divine services. The exercises were in accordance with the Ritual of the Church

The following clergymen officiated:—Rev. A. A. Marple, Rev. T. F Cuslen, Rev. A. Wadleigh, Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, Rev. Mr. Edwards.

The tenth selection of Psalms, viz., Psalms 96, 148, 149, and 150 were alternated The first lesson was Isaiah xxxv. Second lesson, Acts x. The seventy-ninth section of Psalms and 104th hymn were sung.

The Convention sermon was then preached by Rev. E. N Potter from the following text:—St. John i. 29, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

The discourse was pure, sound, catholic, inculcating and impressing the necessity of presenting the vicarious atonement of the saviour unpolluted and undistorted.

The rite of the Holy Communion was then administered.

The following is the list of ministerial delegates to the Convention:—

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Adams, | G. P. Hopkins, |
| George B. Allen, | M. A. De W. Howe, D. D., |
| Thomas G. Allen, | F. D. Hoskins, |
| William J. Alston, | D. O. Kellogg, |
| Samuel E. Appleton, | George Kirke, |
| F. F. Arnold, | G. W. Knauff, |
| Addison B. Atkins, | George A. Latimer, |
| Hurley Baldy, | James Laverty, |
| Thomas Barker, | B. B. Leacock, |
| A. J. Barrow, | J. W. Leadenham, |
| J. Bolton, | Edmund Leaf, |
| J. W. Bonham, | Edward L. Lightner, |
| George Bringhurst, | John P. Lundy, |
| Edward Y. Buchanan, | R. McGann, |
| C. M. Butler, D. D., | Charles A. Maison, |
| Robert G. Chase, | Augustus A. Marple, |
| John A. Childs, | Thomas W. Martin, |
| J. W. Claxton, | Robert C. Matsack, |
| R. Bethell Claxton, D. D., | E. W. Maxey, |
| F. J. Clerc, D. D., | J. Gordon Maxwell, |
| Charles D. Cooper, | D. C. Millett, |
| Joseph W. Cooke, | J. H. H. Millett, |
| Joshua Cowp and Jr., | J. Isador Mombert, |
| Thomas H. Cullen, | J. E. Moore, |
| Alexander G. Cummins, | B. Wistar Morris, |
| Thomas J. Davis, | Henry J. Morton, D. D., |
| William N. Diehl, | John K. Murphy, |
| M. St. J. Dillon, | C. E. Murray, |
| B. Dorr, D. D., | Joseph D. Newlin, |
| Benjamin J. Douglass, | Louis C. Newman, |
| Jacob M. Douglass, | Richard Newton, D. D., |
| J. H. Drumm, | Wilbur F. Paddock, |
| Herman L. Duhring, | E. M. Pecke, |
| George A. Durborow, | E. Roberts, |
| Samuel Durborow, | John Rodney, |
| Samuel Edwards, | Joe. Rudderow, |
| F. Dillon Egan, | R. C. Russell, |
| Joseph J. Elsegood, | J. Saul, |
| R. C. Evans, | G. P. Schetky, D. D., |
| George G. Field, | G. W. Shinn, |
| E. S. Getz, | A. Shiras, |
| L. W. Gibson, | S. B. Simes, |
| D. R. Goodwin, D. D., | Samuel E. Smith, |
| W. R. Gries | W. W. Spear, D. D., |
| Richard D. Hall, | W. R. Stockton, |
| Samuel Hall, | Joseph A. Stone, |
| J. Mca. Harding, | G. West Thompson, |
| Chandler Hare, | S. H. Tyng, |
| G. Emlen Hare, D. D., | Peter Van Pelt, D. D., |
| Wm. Hobart Hare, | Albra Wadleigh, |
| J. Andrews Harris, | Daniel Washburn, |
| Samuel Hazehurst, | Benjamin Watson, D. D., |
| Wm. S. Heaton, | R. T. Wells, |
| J. L. Heysinger, | Thomas C. Yarnall. |

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order shortly before 3 o'clock for the regular transaction of business, the President, Rev. De Wolfe Howe presiding. The first business in order was the reading of the Bishop's address detailing at length the work performed by him since the meeting of the last Convention.

The address set forth the number of sermons preached, addresses made, Holy Communions held, confirmations made, dedications attended, and other labors performed by the Bishop since the last Convention of the Diocese. The summary is as follows:—

Confirmations, 21; number confirmed, 324; sermons, 59; addresses 45; ordinations, 23; holy communion 16; marriages, 2; burials, 2; corner stones laid, 2; institutions, 1; miles travelled, 2226.

The following letter was then read from Bishop Stevens:—

NAPLES, Italy, April 28 1866.—To the Convention of the Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania:—Beloved Brethren of the Clergy and Laity:—It was indeed sad for me when, by the advice of eminent physicians, I was forced to leave my Diocese and seek rest and health in a foreign land. The Providence of God in a remarkable manner pointed out my path, and it became me to walk in it.

Several times in the past twelve months I have been prostrated by sickness and in each instance the attack was sudden and dangerous; the last, which came upon me at Pittsburg, whither I had gone to take part in the consecration of Bishop Kerfoot, was one which gave such alarm to physicians and friends, that there seemed but one course left me, viz., to cease at once from all work and go abroad for the rest which it was almost impossible to secure at home. It is now two months since I left America; I came with but slight delay direct to Italy, for the benefit of its genial climate.

By the blessing of God and the means used my health is gradually improving, though I am still unable to go through much bodily fatigue or mental exertion. The change, however, is so decided as to warrant the hope that in a few months I shall be fully restored, and able, as I fondly trust, to resume my duties in the fall

It was a great relief to my mind that you so ordered that all my appointments for the spring could be punctually kept by my Right Reverend, very excellent brother, the Bishop of Kansas whose nomination I am sure will be acceptable and profitable to all. My prayers constantly follow him in his arduous work.

I am happy also in the assurance that such provision has been made for my other duties as will leave no break in the routine of Episcopal work, nor will any interest of the Diocese be seriously injured in my absence. I wish, dear brethren, that I was able to write a long letter, and lay before you my labors and plans in reference to the present condition and future developement of this Diocese.

This I am forbidden to do, as I am permitted to say only a few words, to tell you how my heart yearns towards my work in Pennsylvania, and how I long to be among you as a fellow-laborer in the field so ripe unto the harvest. I can truly say, day and night you are in my heart and on my tongue, before God in prayer, and, blessed be God! the feeble prayer of an enfeebled Bishop, in a foreign land, will not be unanswered by Him whose ear catches the lowest whispers of the struggling heart.

Receive, then, dear brethren, the assurance of my sincere affection for each of you, of my unfaltering devotion to the interest of the Diocese, of my desire to use every power and faculty of my being in the work of building up the Redeemer's Kingdom The lessons of sickness, while they have brought me nearer to the bosom of Jesus, have also made His service appear more noble than ever, and I turn with renewed ardor to spend and to be spent in the Master's work

Earnestly invoking upon each of you, and upon the whole diocese, the blessing of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, and commending you and all your deliberations to the spirit of wisdom, and of counsel, and of strength, I remain, beloved brethren, your sincere friend and co-worker, WILLIAM BACON STEVENS.

Rev Bishop Vail, of Kansas, then presented his report, supplementary to the labors of Bishop Stevens, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL BIBLE SERMON.—Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D of New York preached last evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, one of the series of sermons now being delivered by various eminent clergymen of the country in connection with the semi-centennial anniversary of the American Bible Society A previous sermon of this series was preached at Dr Boardman's church, a few week's since, by Rev. Dr. Hodge, of Princeton.

Dr Vinton's subject was "The Human in the Bible." This he defined to be, not any elements of human prejudice, passion, weakness or error, in the production of the sacred Scriptures as a book, or in its teachings—for he did not believe there were any such elements in the Bible,—but the revelation of God in the Bible as an *infinite personality*. This conception of Deity was the only one adapted to the human intellect, heart and conscience; the only one in which the human soul could rest as its eternal refuge. This was the "Human in the Bible" which his discourse was intended to elucidate The reverend gentleman developed this topic in a lengthy sermon of remarkable richness and beauty, holding his large and intelligent audience in entranced attention to its close. Bishop Vail, Rev. Drs. Newton, Butler and Watson, took part in the services.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Last evening a man named Joseph Grimsler was arrested at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets, charged with an assault on another man with intent to kill. During a wrangle he pulled a navy revolver from his pocket and fired, but the ball missed its mark. Alderman Pancoast committed him to answer.


A UNIVERSAL DIRECTORY.—We have received a copy of "Brown's Consolidated Business Directory for the Cities of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia," which is as its name imports a vast compendium of all the business of the three great cities of America. We have had our local directories, but the idea of uniting the trio of municipalities is a new one The work cannot fail to be valuable, as it enables a business man, sitting in his office, to see all the leading firms of every branch of trade in our sister cities It is a useful medium for acquiring mercantile knowledge, and as a work of reference is almost invaluable It has a complete index and the various trades and occupations are so arranged as to be found without the least difficulty. The office in our city for the agency is No. 429 Walnut street

FIRE IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—About half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a stable situated at Haddington, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, about four miles from the Market Street Bridge, was destroyed by fire. Adjoining the stable was a row of six frame dwelling-houses, occupied by a number of poor families, which were greatly damaged by the flames, some of them being completely destroyed. The tenants of the dwellings lost nearly all their furniture by the flames. The property belonged to the estate of the late Samuel Saunders, and was valued at about $1500, on which there is a partial insurance. The fire companies of the Twenty-fourth Ward were early on the ground, but owing to the distance and scarcity of water, they could render no material service.

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will make a positive sale of fine framed proof engravings, carefully selected from the proofs of modern artists, this evening at 8 o'clock We advise all who wish to adorn their dining-rooms and halls with fine pictures to attend the sale

THE GETTYSBURG MONUMENT.—

Of Gettysburg a shrine we'll make,
Where strangers still shall pause,
And of that strife remembrance wake—
The strife that saved our cause!
May the memorial of their fate,
Who for our firesides bled,
Be worthy of our noble State,
And worthy of the dead—
If by this monument we try
Their merits to recall
It should be built as grand and high
As far-famed Tower Hall.

WE HAVE—
*All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as* .... $4 00
" " " *Vests* " .... 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " .... 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " .... 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match* .... 14 00
" *Black Suits* .... 20 00

*Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'.* THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

TO CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

SURPRISE.—

A lady lately, with bright eyes,
Gave to her husband great surprise,
Saying, "Eight dollars in my hand
Gain you two thousand to command"

He paid eight dollars, with a smile,
And said he'd do that all the while;
But his delight was somewhat less
When shown a package per Express;

For in this package there was found
A check declared at once unsound,
For which expense had been defray'd,
And thus eight dollars had been paid

Now had this lady not been quite
So badly cheated by mean wight,
But with eight dollar, and some more,
Purchas'd a suit at PERRY'S store—

Bought a neat outfit, extra fine,
At Number SIX HUNDRED AND NINE—
Doubtless it had been better ar
For husband, lady, and the "STAR"

We have all-wool Fancy Cassimere Vests, fine quality, $2 and upwards; all-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants at $5 and upwards, Coats at all prices, making a splendid assortment of Fine Fashionable Clothing, gotten up in the best manner, and selling at extremely low prices.

Our stock of goods for ordered work is being constantly renewed, and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

PERRY & Co.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 Chesnut street, Sign of the Star

N. B.—Dealers in fine Clothing will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we can fill their orders on very liberal terms.

"SANTA ANNA is at Elizabethport, N. J., with his Suite." It may be as well to inform the curious in such matters that the suit referred to is smaller in all respects to those offered for sale by Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental.

Spring Suits of first-class workmanship.
Spring Suits of first-class materials.
Spring Suits at greatly reduced prices.
Spring Suits at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

FOR BREAKFAST.

FOR DINNER.

FOR SUPPER.

NEW BERMUDA POTATOES.

NEW BERMUDA ONIONS.

NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES.

Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

THE OPINION OF AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY.—"At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, etc." *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* should be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough, which by neglect may terminate in some incurable lung disease.

HEMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING.—This inimitable article for the hair restores grey hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner, while it promotes its health and vigor. It is for this reason rapidly taking the place of all deleterious dyes. It is sold in two sizes, fifty cents and $1, by all dealers.

NEW DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies can have their Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Basquines handsomely made, at the shortest notice—in twelve hours if necessary—at the Dressmaking Establishment of J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

NEEDLES C. C. C.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box

GREAT COLLECTION OF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, from the British Fine Art Publishing Company, to be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, May 23 and 24, now on exhibition. *Sale positive.*

FINE OIL PAINTINGS—A RARE CHANCE.—One of our most eminent artists, going to Europe, offers his pictures for sale at S. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

LOOSE COVERS, or Furniture Slips, Carriage or Furniture Slips, made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race.

WINDOW SHADES, $1, at Patten's, No 1408 Chesnut street.

NEVER WEAR A COUGH, or irritation on the lungs, when you can buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the world's great remedy that cures it.

FURNITURE Upholstered, Freed from Moths, Varnished and Polished, at Patten's, No 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SPRING MATTRESSES made to order at Patten's,

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

*EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.*

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### National Debts—The Financial and Industrial Future of England.

*From the Times.*

The speech of Mr. Gladstone on the English budget, which we published lately, contains many suggestions worthy of the careful consideration they are certain to command. His presentation of the general topic of national debts is very striking, and the tone of warning and gloom with which he speaks of the enormous debts of the continental powers of Europe, and that of more than American hopefulness, and almost indifference with which he treats the immense debt of our Union, will be very significant to those who remember how, lately, he spoke of the Union as hopelessly divided. The change in Mr. Gladstone's tone reveals the corresponding change in the views of Europe as to American resources and the soundness of our finances.

The few hints he throws out as to the great dangers of England, and which were more fully expounded, at least on one topic, by Mr. Mill in a recent speech, already become historical, are full of instruction and warning. The danger of England undoubtedly lies in her deficiency in agricultural resources and the possible failure of her mines. Mr. Mill, taking a careful and scientific estimate, prophesies a failure of the coal supply in three generations. Mr. Gladstone, and, we believe, a higher authority, Sir Roderick Murchison, doubt this dangerous eventuality, and probably give the profitable working of coal in Great Britain a much longer lease of existence. Under any estimate, the day of that fearful famine for English manufacture—a coal famine—must come, and at no very remote period. When it does arrive, one great source of the cheapness of English manufactures will be drained, and a decrease of production will ensue. Yet one may well believe that before that time the teeming Anglo-Saxon brain will have invented or discovered some other source of force besides the coal stored up in the rocks.

The history of the past shows that no nation can be long safe or prosperous without an ample agriculture. Commerce and manufactures are not enough. A country must be able to feed itself.

England is fast losing her agriculture; her supplies of food come more and more from abroad, and the little island is being given up for mines, cattle-raising, and pleasure-grounds. This is a natural result of the immense profit of her manufactures and commerce. She cannot afford to cultivate the ground to a great degree. Capital finds a better investment and return in other branches. Like Tyre or Venice or Amsterdam, she is becoming the commercial exchanger and manufacturer for the whole world, without her own independent agricultural wealth. She is carrying out the theory of free trade to its most logical sequence.

Having made her wealth, and leading the commerce of the world (as Mr. Gladstone says) by her ability to produce more cheaply than any other country—an ability given in great part by her throwing off all restrictions from trade and manufactures, and thus securing every product at its cheapest rate and directing capital in its most productive channels—she now devotes labor and capital alone to that which pays the best; getting her food from America and Russia, who can supply it more cheaply than she, and supplying them with fabrics, or tools, or machinery, or steamers, which she can best produce. The free-trader will argue that she will never starve for want of food, because she can always make that, to buy which food is raised, more cheaply than the food-raising countries; and she will do this, not because she pays lower wages (for her wages now are not low), but because freedom of trade and convenience of coal make all the material, implements, and expenses of labor cheaper than elsewhere.

But the danger, to the outside observer, lies in the possibility of war, and her foreign supplies being interrupted, and, above all, to the chance that the currents of commerce may be changed, and she, as was Venice or Amsterdam, be left on one side, and finally to lose the carrying trade of the world; with her ports closed by a strict blockade, famine might ensue, and with commerce gone and no agriculture, half of her wealth would disappear. But the free trader will claim that a new era has come with this great modern principle; that free trade always insures a supply of whatever the people can buy, and that war itself would only be a temporary interruption, blockade-running being able even to bring food to a blockaded island like England. In modern days, he would urge that superior commerce does not depend on position or number of ports, but on being able to make the transport cheaper than others, and on producing the most cheaply what the world wants. While England, through unrestricted trade, is able to build steamers, and man and freight them more economically than America or France, she will possess the carrying trade of the ocean; and while she can manufacture what all the world desire, at less price than any other country, exchanges and commerce will naturally centre in the little island.

Still, though the free trader may be right economically, politically it is important for each nation to have a diversity of pursuits, and to be as independent as possible of other nations.

Mr. Gladstone may well be elated at the vast and incredible development of wealth in Great Britain—a development which is in part an effect of the very measures he is recommending—the constant lifting of burdens from trade. He ventures, even with the strong desire to begin a more palpable lessening of the national debt, to suggest the taking off of certain taxes on foreign luxuries—knowing that British consumption of these may develop a demand for British products in those countries, and that, at all events, he will be lightening the burdens on enjoyment, which means giving a greater reward to labor.

We trust that our own finances will justify his favorable estimate, and that they will be, as he says, an "instructive example" to European Governments.

### South America.

*From the Tribune.*

It was generally expected that the Spanish fleet, after bombarding Valparaiso, would pay a visit to Callao, the principal port of Peru, and, next to Valparaiso, the most important commercial city of the Pacific coast of South America. It was known that Peru had made much more efficient preparations of defense than Chili, and that the Spaniards would, at least, not be allowed to bombard a defenseless city. Yesterday we published an account of the bombardment of Callao, which took place on May 2, and which, as far as we can judge from the meagre reports received, resulted in a decisive defeat of the Spaniards. Their iron-clad *Numancia* and their five frigates, *Villa de Madrid*, *Almanza*, *Resolucion*, *Blanca*, and *Berenguela*, were all more or less damaged, Commodore Nunez seriously (according to a statement of the Surgeon of the *Vanderbilt*, mortally) wounded, and finally the entire fleet, after a loss of 300 in killed and wounded, compelled to return to its anchorage off the point of San Lorenzo. The loss of the Peruvians is said to have been very small, and the city of Callao to have sustained no damage whatever.

Our Panama correspondent says that the Panamenos were almost crazy for joy over that result. The next mail from Panama will bring us the same news from all South America, where the excitement against the Spaniards is becoming most intense. Throughout the United States a great and sincere joy will be felt at the result, for all political parties of our country agree in sympathizing in this war with the South Americans. Even Europe will think that the Spaniards have been served right, for popular opinion in every country has taken sides against Spain.

We shall have to wait for another arrival from Panama in order to become fully acquainted with all the details and the probable consequences of the engagement, but we already know enough to deem it safe to say that the issue of the contest will prove a very serious blow to Spain. The hope to compel the allies to make an offer for compromise and thus to end a ruinous war has again vanished. The example of Peru has shown the Governments and the peoples of the allied States the importance of concentrating their efforts for the strengthening of the defenses of their ports and for the increase of their navies. In both respects they may be now expected to improve steadily. The two new Peruvian iron-clads, *Huescar* and *Independencia*, were expected to join the allied fleet in the course of April. Other additions to the fleet are likewise soon to be made.

If the war should be protracted, several of the other Republics may yet be expected to join the alliance. President Mosquera is supposed to favor such a step, and he has bought, while in England, four war vessels and large quantities of ammunition. In Venezuela, popular sentiment expressed itself most decidedly in favor of the alliance, and it was hoped that Congress would decide in favor of it, after the arrival at the capital of Marshal Falcon, the late President. Even the President of the Argentine Republic, Mitre, whom Chilian papers had represented as, at least, indifferent to the cause of union, has declared that he has been misrepresented, and that the continuance of the Paraguayan war is the only cause for his non-participation in the struggle.

While all these circumstances point to a probably larger increase of the forces of the allies than that of the forces of the Spaniards, the continuance of the war greatly promotes the idea of a permanent union of the South American republics. The most important step yet taken towards this end is a proclamation by President Melgarejo, of Bolivia, one of the most energetic promoters of the idea of a union, conferring the right of citizenship upon natives of other South American States who reside in Bolivia. It is believed that soon an attempt will be made to unite all the republics of South and Central America in a confederacy shaped after that of Germany.

### The Two Muddles—The Fenian and the Mexican.

*From the Herald.*

The quarrel among the Fenian factions in this country, instead of being arranged and settled by the arrival of Head Centre Stephens, has only gone on from bad to worse. The whole affair is now a more inexplicable plight than ever before. On the top of it all comes the report that one of the principal officials at Union Square has been furnishing the British Government with regular monthly reports of all the movements and plans of the Fenian organization. This new phase of Fenianism must either bring the whole affair into contempt or force the leaders into the execution of some desperate movement to regain their prestige and keep up the supply of funds in the shape of contributions. But while the Irish republic is thus going down and bids fair to soon be forgotten, the public is furnished with a new excitement in regard to the Mexican republic, which is just assuming considerable importance. The quarrel among the Mexican factions indicates that the republicans of that country have been infused with new life, and are in a fair way of doing something for themselves and accomplishing important results, if they do not allow their personal feuds to destroy their cause.

Since the positive stand taken by the Administration in behalf of the principle of the Monroe doctrine, and the promise of Napoleon to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, the imperial cause in that country has been plunged into about as great a muddle as that of the Fenians. The Mexican letters which we published on Monday, describing the inside scenes of Maximilian's Government, lead to this conclusion. We have no doubt but that our correspondent made out as good a case for the Austrian Prince as it was possible under the circumstances, but it is anything but cheering to the Mexican empire. If that is the best picture that can be drawn of that side, then the fiasco of the Fenians is only the counterpart of the failure of imperialism in Mexico. The withholding European troops and supplies from Maximilian is equivalent to the complete downfall of what there is left of Maximilian's Government.

The decision of Attorney-General Speed, declaring that guns and ammunition could be sent from this country to Mexico, has opened the way for the Liberals to obtain the large supply of improved weapons of warfare which had been purchased and were in San Francisco waiting for the decree of the Attorney-General. That supply has, no doubt, ere this, been received at those Mexican ports on the Pacific coast which the Liberals have retained under their control through all the difficulties of this Mexican muddle. With those weapons in the hands of the Juarez party, the Imperialists will find a more troublesome task than that of contending with the old fashioned war material that has heretofore been brought against them.

In addition to these important facts, our Washington advices apprise us that Mr. Campbell, United States Minister to the Mexican republic, appointed by President Johnson, and recently confirmed by the Senate, is now at Washington, receiving his instructions from our Government prior to his departure for his new field of duties. With the known positive views of Mr. Campbell in regard to upholding the principles of the Monroe doctrine and the policy of the present Administration in the same direction, with the unanimous sentiment of the American people in support of that time-honored principle, we are inclined to look upon the appearance of Mr. Campbell at the national capital at this particular time as being of more than ordinary importance. It probably means business of no minor character. The arrival of Santa Anna, and the extra activity of the Mexicans in this country, as well as the friends of the republic, all point to the same conclusion. From all of these circumstances we draw the inference that measures are now being inaugurated that will not only settle this Mexican muddle, but vindicate the time-honored Monroe doctrine, and place the republic of Mexico once more upon its feet, leaving to Maximilian and his empire the only alternative of passing into obscurity along with the Fenian or Irish republic.

### The Affair at Callao.

*From the Daily News.*

The Spaniards, it appears, are not having such a holiday pastime as they anticipated in their assaults upon Chili-Peruvian seaports. The impunity with which they threw shot and shell into the unresisting city of Valparaiso was, it seems, an irresistible temptation to try their prowess in another quarter; but as the Peruvians thought it worth their while to play their hand in the game, the result was not altogether satisfactory to the Spanish Admiral. It is possible that if the representatives of foreign powers had not deceived the authorities at Valparaiso with implied promises of protection, they would have confined in their powers of self protection, and perhaps with as much success as repaid the heroic defense of Callao.

It can easily be understood that those in command at Valparaiso were induced to remain inactive, in view of the well-founded expectation that the United States and British squadrons would interfere to prevent the threatened bombardment. They had certainly some reason to suppose, that after the repeated interviews, parleyings, and interchanges of opinions, between the Spanish officials and the commanders of our fleets and those of Great Britain and the United States, accompanied with decided expressions on the part of the latter that the vandal assault upon the city would not be permitted, some intervention in their behalf would have been attempted. Fortunately, they have had an opportunity to realize the advantage of trusting to their own efforts to resist the invader, and, in the repulse of the Spanish attack upon Callao, we trust they will recognize the truth:—

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

The Chili-Peruvian allies have the sympathy and good wishes of our Government and people in their conflict with the haughty and exacting Spaniard. In the vast arena of international politics, the preservation of the republicanism of South America from all encroachments of foreign powers is an object that concerns the welfare of our own nationality, and in its consummation we can contemplate the development of elements that give vitality to our institutions. The arrogance and intolerance of Spain, especially when considered in connection with her impotence and decay, are offensive to the spirit of progress and enlightenment. If she would but apply what little of energy and capacity she has to the encouragement of the mission of civilization within the limits of her own territory, instead of displaying a bombastic ambition to exhibit her inconsiderable military and naval strength abroad, it would be safer for her own interests, and better for her dignity and reputation among the nations of the earth.

But, however much we may condemn the action of Spain in her insolent assault upon these South American Republics, there is no necessity for intervention in this quarrel. There is enough of vim and youthful vigor in Chili and Peru to outlive the ordeal of a struggle with their pompous and effete antagonist. Let them fight it out. Let the young champions of republicanism win their spurs. The "Invincible Armada" of Nunez has received a lesson off Callao that can be repeated as occasion requires. Only let our Commodores and Ministers in that vicinity hold their tongues and keep their pens idle. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and the best men will win all the sooner in the absence of all officious intermeddling. At all events, let not our naval busybodies betray the allies into apathy by promises of assistance never to be redeemed.

### Assistant Secretary Fox's European Tour, Price $100,000.

*From the World.*

We had hoped that some of the early efforts of the Navy Department to reduce its expenses at the close of the war would have been carried on until they had reached a minimum point, but the proposed tour of Europe to be made by Assistant Secretary Fox in the iron-clad *Miantonomah*, must certainly convince our people that the Department fails to understand the proper significance of the word "retrenchment."

Ships have been sold, officers discharged, contracts cancelled, stores disposed of; all of which have received due and proper notice, and the Department credited for its promptitude in reducing the expenses.

This last proposed method of spending public moneys is deemed in all quarters to be uncalled for, and it is without a precedent in the history of any nation. Who ever heard of an assistant secretary of a navy being sent abroad in a costly ship to present a congratulatory resolution of Congress to a ruler who escaped the assassin's knife or bullet?

There can be no possible doubt that at this season of the year the *Miantonomah* can cross the Atlantic. The excursions of the *Monadnock* to Cuba, Halifax, around Cape Horn, up the coast of South America to Chili, prove that this class of vessels can cross the ocean. The fight at Fort Fisher proves that monitors can withstand heavy shot. These things being proven to our satisfaction, why should the Navy Department incur the expense of this trip—and for what? to show her off to European naval officers. Of all the countries Russia has the best knowledge of our iron clad system, for while the Russian fleet was here, the leading officers were handsomely entertained at the residence of a well-known engineer, who, with plans, drawings, and full details, spread before them the system, and afterwards sent full drawings to them, from which they built a fleet of monitors.

An admiral was permitted to make a voyage in one of them; while to our certain knowledge a French admiral was in full possession of all the facts concerning the weak points of our monitors, while the people of this country were denied them and the press were prohibited from publishing them. The Frenchman received his information at Washington from the highest authority.

If Secretary Fox wants to visit Europe, why should he not pay his passage in one of the regular passenger steamers? It would be very much cheaper, and more in keeping with our democratic form of government. England cannot complain that she has no knowledge of our iron-clad system; therefore, we cannot see why we should send a ship across the Atlantic for any one's gratification.

What will Mr. Fox's trip cost?

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Fox's salary for six months will amount to | $1,750 00 |
| An assistant to fill his place | 1,750 00 |
| Two servants, $250 each | 500 00 |
| Total | $4,000 00 |
| For entertainments to distinguished foreign officials, at least | 10,000 00 |
| Pictures, etc. | 6,000 00 |
| Salary of 25 officers and 180 men for six months, as below:— | |
| 1 Commander at | $2333 33½ per month $1,400 00 |
| 1 Lieut.-Com'd'r at | 195 25 per month 1,171 50 |
| 1 Lieutenant at | 156 25 per month 937 50 |
| 1 Master at | 125 00 per month 750 00 |
| 3 Ensigns at | 100 00* per month 1,800 00 |
| 2 Mates at | 60 00* per month 720 00 |
| 1 Surgeon at | 183 33⅓ per month 1,100 00 |
| 1 Assist. Paymr at | 104 16⅔ per month 625 00 |
| 1 Chief Engineer at | 183 33⅓ per month 1,100 00 |
| 6 Sec. Asst.-Eng'r at | 100 00* per month 3,600 00 |
| 3 Third Asst. Eng'r at | 83 33⅓ per month 1,500 00 |
| 1 Gunner at | 83 33⅓ per month 500 00 |
| 1 Carpenter at | 83 33⅓ per month 500 00 |
| 1 Paymast'r's Clerk at | 83 33⅓ per month 500 00 |
| 1 Captain's Clerk at | 83 33⅓ per month 500 00 |
| 1 Officer's ration at | 7 50* per month 1,125 00 |
| 10 First-class Petty Officers at | 30 00* per month 1,800 00 |
| 20 Second-class Petty Officers at | 25 00* per month 3,000 00 |
| 35 Seamen at | 20 00* per month 4,200 00 |
| 25 Ordinary Seamen at | 16 00* per month 2,400 00 |
| 45 Landsmen | 14 00* per month 3,330 00 |
| 10 Boys at | 10 00* per month 600 00 |
| 10 First-class Firemen at | 30 00* per month 1,800 00 |
| 10 Second class Firemen at | 25 00* per month 1,500 00 |
| 20 Coal-Heavers at | 20 00* per month 2,400 00 |
| 1 ration (180 men) at | 9 00* per month 1,620 00 |
| Total | $40,509 00 |
| *To each. | |
| Coal consumed at $10 per ton, say for 125 days' steaming | $5,000 00 |
| Engineer's stores, oil, etc. | 2,500 00 |
| Gunner's stores, saluting powder, shot and shell expended in exhibiting her battery | 5,000 00 |
| Incidentals, repairs, etc. | 2,000 00 |
| Total | $72,009 00 |

These are low estimates, and do not include all the items by any means. Of course, all payments after leaving here will be in gold, which will swell the bill very considerably.

It may be set down as certain that $100,000 will not pay the little bill of Mr. Fox.

Should the ship be lost, a million and a half would not replace her, and we should lose our prestige instantly. This little experiment simply to gratify Mr. Fox and Mr. Ericsson, who cannot claim any originality for this class of vessels, for they were designed before the monitors were laid down, is too costly to be indulged in just at this time. We have better use for the public moneys. Congress should inquire into the matter and stop the trip. The face of the public is set against such wanton squandering of public money simply to gratify the ambition of an individual.


UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

CARPETINGS, &c
JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.
3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET. [3 20 3mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 2m HENRY BECKER Manager.

INSURANCE COMPANIES
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 United States 5 per cent. loan | '71 | $105,000 00 |
| 120,000 " " | '81 | 124,100 00 |
| 200,000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes | | 194,375 00 |
| 100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan | | 90,555 |
| 54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | | 53,280 |
| 125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan | | 112,812 50 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | | 20,000 00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | | 23,750 00 |
| 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | | 25,750 00 |
| 15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia | | 13,537 50 |
| 7,100 142 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company | | 5,680 00 |
| 5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | | 3,250 00 |
| 40,000 Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call | | 40,000 00 |
| 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | | 18,900 00 |
| 170,700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | | 170,700 00 |
| $1,036,850 Par. | Market value | $996,560 00 |
| Real Estate | | 38,100 00 |
| Bills receivable for insurances made | | 121,012 27 |
| Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | | 40,511 44 |
| Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $133. Estimated value | | 2,210 00 |
| Cash in Banks | $55,856 89 | |
| Cash in Drawer | 678 48 | |
| | | 56,535 37 |
| | | $1,253,630 18 |

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Sonder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on Fire Risks only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, Jr., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. B. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400,000 00 |
| Accrued Surplus | 944,543 15 |
| Premiums | 1,162,308 81 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, | $11,467 53. |
| INCOME FOR 1866 | $310,000. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1123

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS
Daniel Smith Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS
James Brown, Charles A. Duy, William D. Lewis, William S. Baird, John D. Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, J. Hilborn Jones, John Woodside, William C. Longstreth, J. N. Hutchinson
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES. ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS
Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, S. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 25
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES
NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 327 Chesnut street. 1 2 10m

MISCELLANEOUS.
GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES, Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22 tj
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 S. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH G. CATTELL
2 2

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 103 JONES' Alley.

STOVES RANGES &c
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1122 MARKET STREET,

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES.
Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewpots, Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, CHARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.


## CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to enter satisfaction on the record of a certain judgment in the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, obtained for arrears of rent due in 1862, in favor of the city of Philadelphia vs. Fort Independence Cabot, and Samuel J. Reeves, to March Term, 1865, No. 51, on payment being made to him, for the use of the city, of the sum of two thousand ($2000) dollars, clear of all costs and expenses: Provided, however, that said payment be made within sixty days from the passage of this resolution, and not otherwise.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
5 23 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

### Reminiscences of Opera Singers.

PASTA, MALIBRAN, SONTAG, JENNY LIND, LABLACHE, AND COSTA.

The author of "The Queens of Song" is publishing in *London Society* a series of papers on the "London Opera Directors," abundantly spiced with personal anecdotes. The last number relates some of the incidents which attended the first appearance of Malibran and Sontag in London, in 1829. Pasta was then in the zenith of her glory, and looked askance upon these new lights; but they took the town by storm, and Pasta's struggles to retain the supremacy were in vain. The King's Theatre, at which Malibran and Sontag appeared, was managed by Messrs. Laurent and Laporte—the former an ex-director of the Italian opera in Paris, the latter a distinguished French actor. They offered Malibran seventy-five guineas for each performance; the offer was accepted, and her first appearance was in the character of "Desdamona." Of a quarrel and a reconciliation between Malibran and Sontag the writer says:—

"Mademoiselle Sontag was regarded by the Parisians as the rival of Madame Pasta, of Madame Pisaroni, and of Madame Malibran. Nothing was neglected by the manager which could stimulate public expectation, prior to the arrival of the distinguished German soprano. Her beauty, her talents, her dramatic powers, her 'romantic history,' were dilated upon in exaggerated terms. A thousand and one anecdotes were circulated regarding her; Dukes and royal Princes, it was said, were dying of love for her, and fought duels with one another for the privilege of obtaining tickets to hear her sing; Paris, Berlin, and other great capitals were at her feet; diamond bracelets and the most costly gifts were offered to her by Emperors. The various devices put in action succeeded so well that the musical and fashionable world was thrown into a ferment, and on the night of her *debut* the front of the theatre was besieged by an immense crowd, which was not deterred in the attempt to glance at the fair songstress, even by the acutest torments of heat and crushing, and the loss of divers articles of wearing apparel. Before the season was over Sontag quarrelled with Laporte. A foolish rivalry had existed between Sontag and Malibran, one of those bitter animosities which disfigure the history of the opera. M. Fetis, who was then in London, brought about a reconciliation, all the more easily effected, as the two singers admired each other, and had nothing to do with originating the antagonism which had been fostered between them by partisans. M. Laporte took advantage of the newly cemented friendship to produce pieces in which they could sing together.

The London opera season of 1830 was chiefly memorable for the appearance of Louis Lablache. M. Laporte, in the following season (1831), introduced Rubini, the king of tenors, and during the same season brought out Michael Costa.

In 1832 the King's Theatre passed to the directorship of Monck Mason, by whom German opera, in its original form, was presented for the first time in London. The famous Schroder Devrient created an extraordinary sensation in the opera of *Fidelio*. The production of this work was an event which exercised a marked influence on the history of music in England. At the close of the season Mr. Mason brought out *Robert le Diable*, which was then turning the heads of the Parisians. To mount this piece cost the director six thousand pounds. The scenery, which was painted by the Messrs. Grieve, was exquisite, and exhibited some new and ingenious effects.

The composer came over for the purpose of superintending the production of the work, but so many delays and disasters occurred that the piece failed, and Mason withdrew, a ruined man. Laporte then resumed the directorship, and in two years the music of Bellini began to be popular, and Grisi was engaged to sing. In 1835, Lumley, a young solicitor, appeared as an assistant to Laporte, and in 1838 the name of the King's Theatre was altered by command to her Majesty's Theatre. With the season of 1842, Mr. Lumley became exclusive manager, and for twenty years held the most prominent place among the operatic directors. The writer continues:—

"To enter on a detailed chronicle of Mr. Lumley's management would be superfluous, as he has told his own story so recently and so minutely. He introduced to England for the first time many distinguished singers and dancers, and several new operas and ballets. Among the singers were Jenny Lind, and the Mesdames Tadolini, Frezzolini, Sophie Cruvelli, Parodi, Castellan, Caroline Duprez, Piccolomini, Tietjens, Gardoni, Calzolari, Fraschini, Ranconi, Beletti, Fornassari, Standigi, Giuglini. The principal dancers who appeared for the first time in England during his management were Rosati, Ferraris, Lucille Grahn, Marie Taglioni, Adele Dumilatre, Guy Stephan, Pocchini, and St. Leon, with numerous minor stars. He introduced, after their lengthened absence, Madame Soutag and the ethereal Taglioni. Mr. Lumley relied for success, in this season of 1847, on the coming of the 'Swedish Nightingale.' She did come, and created such an excitement that, although nearly twenty years have elapsed since the April night when her first notes were heard, the scene is vividly remembered by those who had share in it, and those who simply knew by hearsay of the terrors of a 'Jenny Lind crush.'"

### Young Counterfeiters in France.

HOW BOYS AND GIRLS COMMIT CRIME.

Twenty-eight prisoners, chiefly boys under sixteen years of age, were arraigned in Paris on the 28th ultimo, on a charge of uttering base coin. The scene in court is thus described:—

"This crowd of culprits was guarded by as great a crowd of gendarmes, and as they stood thus all hustled together, pressing against each other with involuntary familiarity, the group presented a picture; and we ask ourselves:—'If such be the green bud of vice in the nineteenth century, what must be the fruit when arrived at the fulness of maturity?' The whole scene reminded one rather of a distribution of prizes at a village school than the serious trial of a set of criminals accused of a crime classed among the greatest in any country, and one which, until lately, was punished with death, and even now by the galleys for life."

The details of the trial revealed some interesting but melancholy facts. But one of the gang of culprits admitted the possession of any means of livelihood, and he was the chief. He sold refreshments at the Belleville Theatre, and made his place a rendezvous for all the thieves. He was in the habit of going round with a basket containing oranges, barley sugar and croquettes, according to the custom of French theatres—the members of the gang calling him from different parts of the house under pretense of purchasing his refreshments, and thus the transactions of the day were summed up and registered. The trial of the band will remain among the *causes celebres* on account of the perfect confidence with which the whole drama was enacted, and the ease with which depredations to the amount of 40,000f. had been carried on by an association consisting entirely of boys.

One or two were artists in their way. To the most skilful were allotted the pieces of the reign of Charles X, to another those of Louis Philippe, and the common method of ordering a coinage of one or the other, was to call for a *soupe a la Charles Dix*, or a *bouillon Louis Philippe*. Many were considered *beaux esprits*, and although not knowing how to read or write, their reputation for quickness of wit was amply sustained at the trial. One of them, priding himself on his eloquence, entertained the auditors with an account of their manner of life, and by his dramatic gesture and deep-toned accents created laughter and tears by turns. A girl called "Red-haired Josephine," not yet fifteen years of age, was employed to polish up the coin. She confessed to participation in the offense as far as this, but declared that she had accepted the office to obtain a living, and to "avoid doing worse."

FRENCH ENGINES.—The manufacture of locomotives in France is daily increasing to a great extent. The great manufacturer Koechlin recently gave a dinner to his workmen on the completion of his one thousandth locomotive.

SPARROWS VERSUS CATERPILLARS.—A large number of sparrows are about to be sent from Vienna to Melbourne, Australia, for propagation, to destroy the caterpillars, which commit great ravages in that country.

## FINANCIAL.


U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

*BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,*

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 5

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.

BANKERS,

*STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS*

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission

Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 35 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.

STOCKS bought and sold on commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. (4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

*DE HAVEN & BROTHER,*

1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and well assorted stock o

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11emth§rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock o.

*WATCHES,*

*JEWELRY,*

*AND SILVERWARE,*

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

NIGHT LINE OF CARS.

On and After Saturday, May 19,

THE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,

(SEVENTH AND NINTH STREETS),

WILL RUN A NIGHT LINE OF CARS on the Fairmount and Navy Yard branch of their road.

Going down will leave the Depot:—First trip at 11 48 second trip at 12 8, and continue to run at intervals of 3 minutes through the night, reaching Fifteenth and Wallace streets 10 minutes, and Seventh and Chesnut streets 27 minutes after the time of starting

Coming up leave the Navy Yard:—First trip at 12 40 second trip at 1, reaching Ninth and Chesnut streets 2 minutes, and Ninth and Spring Garden streets 32 minutes after time of starting.

FARE 10 CENTS.

5 19 5t* W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10


## ICE COMPANIES.


ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.

JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.

HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.

North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.

LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.

PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m 4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

A. BROWN.

5 2 3m

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!

BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.

Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.

Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.

CHARLES S CARPENTER,

JOHN GLENDENING,

JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,

5 22 1m Proprietors.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1868

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,

Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1868.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,

Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,

State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston Street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,

HORACE A. NATHANS,

ORLANDO D NATHANS. 1 1 9m

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BUGGY HARNESS, from | | $22 50 to $150 |
| LIGHT BAROUCHE | do | 50 00 to 350 |
| HEAVY do | do | 75 00 to 500 |
| EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS | | 27 50 to 90 |
| WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING | | 15 00 to 30 |
| STAGE AND TEAM | do | 30 00 to 50 |
| LADIES' SADDLE, | do | 12 00 to 150 |
| GENTS' do | do | 8 00 to 75 |

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises

3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

*SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.*

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 4 MARKET Street.


## MEDICAL.


VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

*PRINCIPAL DEPOT,*

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1 00 per Bottle; $5 00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.

Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.

James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.

William F. Corbit, Associated Press.

William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.

A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.

James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.

H. A. Davis, No. 823 Gaskill street.

John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.

Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street,

H. G. Maren, No. 626 Franklin street.

J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. second street.

John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.

A. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.

H. O. Bartlett, No. 327 S. second street.

L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.

Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.

Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.

W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.

T. M. Gatchy, No. 19 Eureka's alley.

George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.

W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.

M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.

S. Seymour Rose Bustleton.

Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.

R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets

L. E. Thomas, No. 126 South Sixth street.

William Berns, No. 515 South Front street

S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.

John Magennis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.

Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark Del.

*Mr. William B. Wright:*—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,

N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,

DYOTT & CO.'S,

And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,

3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHOLERA

DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street.

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads hospitals prisons and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and night-soil manufacturing establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers antiseptics antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York

POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.

General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed

For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m


## GROCERIES.


TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESAL prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S SECOND Street. Try them. 1 16 6m

NATIONAL EXPRESS

AND TRANSPORTATION

COMPANY.

OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from

NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,

is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,

MONEY AND BULLION,

and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as

EFFICIENTLY EXPEDITIOUSLY and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.

Offices are also opened in

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,

and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.

J. E. JOHNSTON President.

B F. FICKLIN,

5 11 18t General Superintendent.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains, Table Covers Carpets Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARY,

3 12 mthst No. 510 RACE Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

4 16 2m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. GRIEL & BRO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.


## GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, HARNESS, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C, May 21, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster, at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

| | |
|---|---|
| 400 Army Wagons, | 30,000 pounds old Horse Shoes, |
| 250 Army Wagons with Hay Racks, | 4000 pounds old Wagon Tire, |
| 14 two-horse Wagons, | 700 Sash with Glass, |
| 17 Spring Wagons, | 195 pounds Tallow, |
| 4 Watering Carts, | Wagon and Ambulance Wheels, |
| 43 Light Carts, | Wheelbarrows, |
| 60 two horse Ambulances, | Blankets, |
| 1 Buggy, | Buckets, |
| 1034 single sets Harness, | Chains, |
| 472 Saddles, | Haters, |
| 21,570 pounds Scrap Chain | Wrenches, |
| 5000 pounds old Wagon Axles, | Anvils, |
| 285 rounds Coil Chain, | Smith's Bellows, |
| 1692 pounds Lead Pipe, | Portable Forges, |
| 165 pounds Scrap Iron, | Planes, |
| 2577 pounds of Lead, | Barrels, |
| 3500 pounds Scrap Steel, | Kettles, |
| 17,000 pounds Scrap Tongue Irons, | Stoves, etc. |
| 11 000 pounds Scrap Brake Irons, | |

This property has been worn, but a large portion of it is still serviceable.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D H. RUCKER,

Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,

5 22 17t Depot of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds of West Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1866 sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the Satterlee United States Hospital, viz.:—

83 Frame Buildings,
2 Board Walks,
2 Cedar Water-Tanks, capacity 24 000 gallons each.
1 do. do. do. 1 000 gallons.
2 do. do. do. 1 300 gallons each.
1 Iron Water-Tank, capacity 1 200 gallons.
3 do. do. do. 900 gallons each
6 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal-Scale.
1 Woodward Steam Pump.
1 Morris, Tasker & Co.'s Steam-Pump, No. 1.
3 Horizontal Tubular Boilers
1 Upright Boiler, with iron chimney.
1 Flagstaff, 112 feet high.
1 Lever Pump (J. West's patent).
2 Wooden Wash-Troughs.
9 Iron Hoppers.
12 cases Pigeon-Holes and Book-Racks
2540 feet Picket Fence.
45,500 Bricks, in chimney-stacks and ranges.

The Frame Buildings contain about:

640,389 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
184,047 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
209,827 feet Flooring Boards.
840,000 feet Rough Boards.
9442 feet Shelving,
99 feet Office Railing.
Also, 8 Sentry Boxes.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale: Cash, Government funds. A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The iron and terra cotta pipes to be so'd by the foot, more or less as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to

1868 feet of 4-inch cast-iron water pipe.
174 feet of 2 inch cast-iron water pipe.
651 feet of 2 inch gas pipe.
75 feet of ¾-inch water pipe.
2356 feet of 10-inch terra cotta pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, &c., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Market Street Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every three (3) minutes.

By order of

Brev. Brig. Gen. GEO. H CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. G., U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 17 8t Capt. A. Q. M.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, May 17, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on FRIDAY, June 1st next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., as follows:—

20,000 Spades, new.
1000 Shovels, new.
20,000 Pickaxes, new.
20,000 Pickaxe-Handles, new.

These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are in the original packages.

Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brevet Brig.-General D H. VINTON,
5 19 9t D. Q. M General U. S. A.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL NORRIS Executor of the estate of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 28, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 18 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EDWARD W. PAXSON, Administrator of the estate of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 18 mw5t* W. D BAKER Auditor.


MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D S WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

THE SUBSCRIBER,

(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 513 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an

Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,

(GIRARD ROW),

Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain No charge made for examination. 1 9§


## PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14 500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES.

(83 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 25 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered; but, if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:—

Brevet Brigadier-General H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New York city.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. WILSON, V. S. and Brevet Lieut. Col., Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government wharf in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,

5 15 tuth6t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $6 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,

Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines, at Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867, the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks

# EUROPE.

**Great Financial Panic in England and on the Continent—The Immediate Causes of it Explained—The War Question at the Bottom of It.**

*From the London Times' City Article, May 5.*

There has been less excitement in the various markets to-day, but Consols have closed at a further decline of ¼, while in shares and foreign securities there has also in a majority of cases been another fall. The Continental news seems hourly to establish the certainty of war, and those who now look back to the course of the Paris market, and the heavy and indiscriminate sales commenced by the always well-informed French Credit Mobilier more than a month ago, are disposed to entertain a conviction that this result will be but a fulfilment of a long-settled programme.

At the same time there is a growing impression that the experience of the Crimean and Italian wars will be repeated in the present instance, and that no recovery in the markets can be expected until hostilities shall have actually commenced, after which all those who have sold in anticipation of that occurrence will begin to realize profits, and to ask themselves what they are to do with their money. Among the reports current in the Stock Exchange this afternoon was one to the effect that Mr. Gladstone is going to Paris for an interview with the Emperor.

*From the London Times' City Article, May 7.*

The announcement by the Emperor Napoleon to to the Mayor of Auxerre that, in common with the majority of the French people, he detests the treaties of 1815, has evidently been regarded on the Paris Bourse as a signal for the commencement of a European war, and the Rentes have experienced a further fall of nearly 2 per cent., while on this side the panic in speculative securities has assumed an intensity equal to anything ever witnessed in the various convulsions of the past thirty years. Consols opened at the price of Saturday, but soon receded ¼, and have closed at 86¼ to ⅜ for delivery, and 86⅜ to ½, or 86½ to ⅝ ex-dividend, for the 6th of June—the lowest point touched since 1848, and more than 3 per cent. under the worst price during the war of Italy and France against Austria, in 1859.

The discount demand is unaltered. On all unexceptional securities money can be obtained without difficulty, but everything that is even a shade below the best is for the moment useless, so that in many departments of business operations are wholly paralyzed.

*From the London Times' City Article May 8.*

The Bank of England have again raised their rate of discount. * * * There has again been a continual increase of heaviness throughout the day, and although the majority of the public feel convinced that except in the worst cases, the various companies still retain the whole or the better part of their capital intact, no one is able to see how they can be protected from the panic so as to obtain the means of meeting current obligations in the interval required for their locked-up property to become available. In former panics the leading delusion has always been that the supply of bank notes was insufficient, and the moment this apprehension was met by a notification that the bank might issue as many notes as it pleased, every one found that there were more notes in circulation than were wanted, and the wild alarm from that moment steadily subsided. At the present crisis no such panacea is available, and the mania of terror seems likely, therefore, to proceed unchecked.

### The War Cloud in Europe.

ARMAMENTS IN AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND ITALY—THE ENGLISH EFFORT FOR MEDIATION—NAPOLEON'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH IN FULL—ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF COUNT BISMARK.

The warlike news from the Continent is still a mass of rumors, but there are slight hopes of peace.

AUSTRIA.

Orders have been issued for placing the whole Austrian army on a war footing, and for concentrating the army of the north on the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers. In view of the danger of war the Government intends to convoke all the provincial Diets throughout the empire. It is said to have been resolved to employ the ecclesiastical property in providing for the expenses of war, and the Government is reported to be now negotiating in order to obtain advances on security of this property.

PRUSSIA.

Prince Frederick Charles will take the chief command of the Prussian army. A despatch is believed to have been forwarded to Stuttgard by the Prussian Government, demanding explanations respecting the armaments which are going on in Wurtemberg. The Prussian Government has issued an order for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Corps, as well the 20th Regiment of Infantry, to be placed on a war footing; the reserve battalions to be formed, and the infantry raised to its full strength. Recruits will not be called out. The cavalry regiments of the entire army are to increase their number of horses, and to form reserve squadrons of one hundred and fifty horses. The artillery has been put on a war footing.

ITALY.

From Italy we hear that Austria is threatened by sea as well as by land. Rear-Admiral Vacca's squadron, consisting of fourteen screw vessels, three of which are iron-clads, is in the Gulf of Tarento, and another iron-clad lies at anchor at Corin. The Adriatic is now practically closed to Austrian ships, and Italy has it in her power entirely to cripple the commerce of her foe. Another squadron, under Admiral Persano, is assembling in the Gulf of Spezzia. The organ of the Italian Admiralty gives the following as the effective naval force at the disposal of Italy:—Twelve large iron-clads, fifteen frigates and corvettes of the first class, a sufficient number of steam avisos and smaller vessels, and a fleet of transports which, together with some large steamers of the mercantile marine, would be able to convey an army of sixty thousand men. The warlike feeling, which is still very moderate in Piedmont, has risen to fever heat in the South, and numbers of volunteers are coming forward to join the "Army of Liberation." The proposal to make the King a dictator during the war has been overruled by the King himself, who has declared his determination to maintain the Parliamentary system as hitherto.

ENGLISH MEDIATION.

In the British House of Lords, in reply to an inquiry if the English Government had tendered its mediation in the German difficulty, Lord Clarendon said the Government had taken care to let it be known that England's good offices would be freely tendered if desired, but the result was discouraging, and England could do nothing alone. He feared the consequences now that a million men were armed and ready for action, and he denounced the war as unjustifiable and without cause. On the 7th instant, Mr. Layard made the following official declaration in the House of Commons:—

"Mr. Layard much regretted to say that he could not give any satisfactory information or assurance with reference to the present untoward state of affairs on the Continent. The opinion of her Majesty's Government upon the causes and events which had led to that state of things was well known, and it was equally well known by Austria, Prussia, and Italy, that her Majesty's Government would with the greatest pleasure exercise its good offices for the preservation of peace if those good offices should be applied for, or if there was any prospect of their leading to any satisfactory result. Her Majesty's Government had expressed to the French Government their readiness to act with them if there was any likelihood of their exertions being successful; but it was quite evident that it would be unadvisable for her Majesty's Government to enter alone into any communications with a view to offering their good offices to the powers which were now on the verge of going to war. The House would see that in the present critical state of affairs it would be undesirable for him to enter into any details at this time (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Beilbie asked whether any proposal had been made for a Congress.

Mr. Layard said the question of a Congress had been under discussion, but no proposal had been made to that effect.

NAPOLEON'S POSITION.

Napoleon made a significant speech at Auxerre, France, on the 6th instant, in which he said he detested the treaty of 1815. The Paris Bourse accepted it as a signal for war. Severe panics set in and Rentes fell two per cent.

The following is the speech in full:—

"I see with pleasure that the memory of the first empire has not been effaced from our minds. Believe me, for my own part, I have inherited the feelings entertained by the chief of my family for this energetic and patriotic population, who sustained the Emperor in good as in evil fortune.

"I have a debt of gratitude to discharge towards Yonne. This department was the first to give me its suffrages in 1848, because it knew, with the majority of the French people, that its interests were my interests, and that I detested equally with them those treaties of 1815 which it is now sought to make the sole basis of our foreign policy. I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed towards me.

"Among you I breathe freely, for it is among the working population, both in town and country, that I find the real genius of France."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF BISMARK.

An attempt upon the life of Count Bismark was made at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th inst., as the Count was returning on foot along the Unter den Linden, in Berlin, after having had an audience with the King. Upon reaching the Schadow strasse he was fired at from behind by a man who discharged at him two barrels of a revolver. Both shots, however, missed the Count, who immediately turned and seized the man.

In the struggle which ensued between them the assassin fired three more shots from his revolver, Count Bismark remained unhurt, with the exception of a slight contusion. His clothes were also burned by the nearness of the three last discharges. The assassin, who was immediately arrested by the police, is a man thirty-two years of age. It appears that he came from Hohenheim, in Wurtemburg, with the deliberate intention of assassinating Count Bismark.

The London *Daily News* states that "the family of Karl Blind have been profoundly afflicted by the intelligence from Berlin. The earliest telegrams state that Count Bismark's assailant, who has since died, was not a son of Karl Blind; and subsequently others have been received denying the relationship. In truth, he was the son of Mrs. Blind by a former husband, but has borne his stepfather's name. He was twenty-two years of age, and left England four years ago, but paid a visit to this country two years since. When here he was a rifle volunteer, and won a prize at Wimbledon. For the last two years he has been studying political economy at Hohenheim in Wurtemberg. His family had so little reason to suppose that he was engaged in desperate projects, that they were expecting shortly to see him, having lately received a letter announcing that he was coming to England.

"In the absence of direct and authentic information they can only suppose that, living in that part of Germany where Count Bismark is hated perhaps more intensely than anywhere else on earth, he was carried away by the political influences that surrounded him, and led to commit an act, to be reprobated by all honorable men, and regretted by none more than the patriot whose name he had been permitted to bear."

# JEFF. DAVIS.

**Surgeon Cooper's Official Report on the Health of the State Prisoner.**

It will be recollected that, some two weeks ago, Secretary McCulloch, whilst on a visit to Fortress Monroe, had an interview with Jeff. Davis, and that the Secretary discovered from observation and the information he derived from the surgeon in attendance at the fort that Mr. Davis was in feeble health. Since the report of that fact there have been various statements to the contrary coming from newspaper correspondents, who professed to have obtained their information from the officers and visitors at the fort. The President deemed it proper, upon the suggestion of several prominent men, to direct an official report to be made by the Surgeon who has charge of the prisoner. The examination was made accordingly, and the following is a copy of the Surgeon's statement:—

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 9.—Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.—Sir:—In compliance with directions from the President of the United States to me, given through the office of the Adjutant-General, I have made a special examination of State-prisoner Jefferson Davis, now in confinement at this post, and report the following to be the result of said examination:—He is considerably emaciated, the fatty tissue having almost disappeared, leaving his skin much shrivelled. His muscles are small, flaccid, and very soft, and he has but little muscular strength. He is quite weak and debilitated. Consequently his gait is becoming uneven and irregular. His digestive organs at present are in comparatively good condition, but become quickly deranged under anything but the most carefully prepared food. With a diet disagreeing with him dyspeptic symptoms promptly make their appearance, soon followed by vertigo, severe facial and cranial neuralgia, an erysipelatous inflammation of the posterior scalp and right side of nose, which quickly affects the right eye, the only sound one he now has, and extends through the nasal duct into the interior nose. His nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively irritable. Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to a man in robust health, cause him much pain, the description of the sensation being as of one flayed and having every sentient nerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been a great and almost principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp of the creaking boots of the sentinels on post round the prison room and the relieval of the guard at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably wakens him. Prisoner Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floors for the sentinels to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force. Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide-water region of Virginia is subject, I, with reason, fear for the result. A copy of this report I have furnished to the Headquarters of the Military District of Fortress Monroe, in compliance with orders from the Major-General Commanding. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. COOPER, Surgeon U. S. A.

# UNUSUAL PROTESTANT CEREMONY.

**The New Episcopal Sisterhood of St. Mary—Consecration of a Candidate by Bishop Potter—She Receives the Title of "Sister Agnes"—Novel and Imposing Services in St. Luke's Church, Etc. Etc.**

Two years since a new religious order, called the Protestant Episcopal "Sisterhood of St. Mary," was established in this city under the auspices of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter and some of the leading clergy of the diocese. The rules of the organization prescribed that its members should devote themselves exclusively to works of mercy, by attending the sick, aiding the poor, and disseminating Christian instruction among the young.

The membership was limited to unmarried ladies, or widows over thirty; and, in order to be admitted, it was necessary for them to make a profession that they would be subject to the rules of the institution, and continue their pious labors till either the urgent necessities of their kindred or some special providence called them from their sphere of duty. In such cases the Bishop was empowered to release them from their obligations. There are now seven sisters in the society, and there are several on probation in the House of Mercy, St. Barnabas House, and the asylum for children, known as "The Sheltering Arms." The members, and those anxious to devote themselves to the same work, reside in these institutions.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW SISTER.

Yesterday was set apart for the reception of a lady who had been some time on probation as a candidate for admission to the sisterhood, and the ceremony, which was peculiar and imposing, took place before a large congregation in St. Luke's Church, Hudson street. The service on the occasion was one prepared specially by Bishop Potter.

At 11 o'clock, amid a solemn voluntary, a large clerical procession moved from the robing-room to the chancel. Among those near the altar were the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church; Rev. Dr Richey, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's; Rev. Mr. Doane, of Connecticut, son of the late Bishop Doane; Rev. Mr. Shackleford, Rev. Mr. Cookson, Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Brooklyn; and Rev. Mr. Hulyard.

The members of the sisterhood with the new candidate for reception, each attired in the black habit of their order, which resembles that of the Catholic sisters of Charity, occupied seats in the front pews, near the Lectern.

THE CEREMONIES

were preceded by the ante-communion service, after which the sisters knelt before the altar, while the choir and congregation sung the grand hymn of Whitsuntide, commencing—

Come, Holy Ghost, Creator, come,
Inspire these souls of thine.

When the sounds of the Gloria Patria, with which the hymn closed, had died away,

Bishop Potter rose and addressed the new sister in words of exhortation. He said she had voluntarily come to devote herself to the offices of charity and mercy in the sisterhood of St. Mary, and to consecrate herself to the high and holy duties of her new profession. He then offered a prayer that God might bestow on her the grace necessary to fulfil the self-imposed and pious obligations.

The Bishop then asked the new sister if she was ready to voluntarily devote herself exclusively to the work of charity, and she replied in the affirmative. The Bishop's next question was if she would be subject to the rules of the sisterhood of St. Mary, and she answered "yes."

The Bishop, after some further questions, offered a prayer, and at the close pronounced that the sister was solemnly set apart for the Christian work of the organization dedicated to St. Mary.

He then took her by the right hand, and acknowledged her as a member of the sisterhood of St. Mary, and at the same time gave her the title of "Sister Agnes"—a name different from her own, and by which she will be known in future.

When the Bishop had ended this portion of the ceremony, the clergy in the chancel formed a semi-circle round the new sister, and sung antiphonally the hymn embodied in the service for the Ordination of Priests:—

"Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
And lighten with celestial fire;
Thou, the anointing Spirit art,
Who dost thy seven-fold gifts impart."

The Communion Service followed, the Offertory being devoted to the sisterhood. After the Bishop, assisted by Dr. Tuttle, had consecrated the elements, they were received by the clergy, a portion of the congregation and the sisterhood.

The services closed with the benediction.—*New York World.*


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Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
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Virginia Lynchburg Smoking 80 cents per pound.
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